

# Archaeologia Cambrensis.

FIFTH SERIES.—VOL. VIII, NO. XXX.

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APRIL 1891.

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## LLANVEIGAN CHURCH, BRECONSHIRE.

BY THE REV. J. PRICE.

THIS church is situated on the south bank of the river Usk, about five miles below the town of Brecon, on an eminence commanding an extensive view of the Usk Valley. The church is dedicated to Meugan or Meigant Hen, a son of Gwyndaf Hen ap Emyr Llydaw, and Gwenonwy, the daughter of Meurig ap Tewdrig, King of Siluria. He flourished about 650 A.D.

The church consists of a nave and chancel in one continuous length, without chancel-arch; and a north aisle divided from the nave by an arcade; and a massive tower at the west end of the nave. The shell of the church has been restored.

The north aisle seemed to be the oldest portion of the church. Its north wall contained a thirteenth century window, and near it another corresponding to the former, except that a fourteenth century head had been added by some manifestly unskilful artist. It also contained a doorway of the same date as the oldest window. High up in the east wall of this aisle was a window of the early part of the fifteenth century. The first two arches of the arcade are supported by handsome pillars; the last two by plain mason-work pillars.

For some purpose or other sand had been conveyed

into the church, raising the level of the floor of the nave and north aisle some 20 inches above the original level. Why this was done it is hard to conjecture; possibly for the purpose of drying the church, or more probably for the purpose of sepulture, as in some portions of the church there were traces of two layers of bodies having been buried one above another.

Built into the wall of the western portion of the arcade were the mullions of a thirteenth century window corresponding exactly with that in the north wall. The nave and tower are of the fifteenth century; but the tower was clearly built subsequently to the nave.

When the tiles were stripped from the nave and north aisle, the wall of the tower thus laid bare showed clear traces of an older nave-roof at a lower level and a lower pitch. Moreover, the timbers of the roof of the north aisle showed unmistakable signs of having been shortened to suit the span of this portion of the church. What, then, is its probable history? If a novice may venture a conjecture, it is this; dismissing, of course, the question as to what the original wickerwork church was like. In the thirteenth century a stone church was erected here consisting of nave and a chancel extending somewhat to the eastward of the point where the north aisle joins the nave. In the early part of the fifteenth century the west wall of this nave was taken down, and the present handsome, massive tower built against it, a window being inserted *between* the south porch and the tower to correspond with the windows in the tower.

In the latter part of the fifteenth century the chancel was probably extended farther to the east; the small, plain, thirteenth century windows were removed and replaced by four square-headed, cinquefoil, cusped windows; and a magnificent rood-screen and loft were erected *at the entrance to the former chancel*, which is exactly half way between the tower-arch and the present east wall. At the same time a portion of the north wall was taken down, the present north aisle

(which is still known as "the Eglwys Newydd") was erected, the thirteenth century windows and doorway were put here, and the timbers of the nave-roof placed on it. These timbers have been manifestly shortened (the ends had perished), and the span of the aisle was regulated by their length.

When the windows in this north aisle were cleaned, and the stopping removed, two of them proved to be of a very composite character; that high up in the east wall consisting of portions of *two*, if not *three*, separate windows.

Portions of the stone steps leading to the rood-loft from the outside, are still visible in the south wall. The rood-loft was in position in 1813. One or two of the older inhabitants can recollect hearing of a gallery once extending across the nave. The traces of the rood-loft, viz., where the woodwork joined the walls of the nave on either side are distinctly visible. What became of it? Let us see.

In 1813-14 extensive alterations for the worse were made. The doorway leading to the rood-loft was taken out, and a high churchwarden-window, in a wooden frame, inserted instead; and near this window an unsightly deal pulpit, with reading-desk leading into it, was placed. In the north aisle, against the north wall, and facing the pulpit, but on the ground, a gallery was constructed precisely similar to the galleries seen in infant-schools in the present day. The arch leading into the tower was filled up with lath and plaster, excepting the doorway. On this was a plain door. The whole had been coated with whitewash. When the lath and plaster were removed, the doorway was found to consist of two solid pieces of oak, forming what had been the archway through the screen into the chancel. It is in an excellent state of preservation. Underneath the whitewash was discovered the white rose of York beautifully painted, the roses being placed about a foot apart, on each side of the archway, from top to bottom. Another row of roses

was painted on the woodwork of the screen, from the one side of the nave to the other. Carrying the lath and plaster were found other portions of the screen terribly mutilated. The mouldings were wonderfully sharp and clearly cut, and the colours on the mouldings as fresh as if only laid on a few years ago,—white, blue, church-red, and chocolate.

But this was not the only find. When the above mentioned gallery in the north aisle was removed, underneath was discovered a considerable portion of the remainder of the rood-loft. Here were found the huge oak beams, wonderfully moulded and chiselled, which had supported the loft. Originally each beam must have been 20 ft. long. They had been sawn into various lengths, and much mutilated. Here, too, were found many of the cross-pieces supporting the floor of the rood-loft, and extending transversely from the one beam to the other ; all moulded and coloured. It is pitiable to think that so beautiful a work of art should have been destroyed as recently as 1813. The whole of the pieces may now be seen in the churchyard, as also the old oak fifteenth century choir-stalls and benches. Here also may be seen the shaft of the churchyard-cross. The pedestal and head are wanting.

And now comes the question : By whom was the thirteenth century church erected ? It is impossible to say, but I would hazard the following conjecture. According to Theophilus Jones' *History of Breconshire*, the advowson of the living of Llanveigan, in early times, went with the lordship and Castle of Pencelli. The Castle is not much more than a quarter of a mile from the church. For some years there was a dispute respecting this property between Ralph Mortimer, lord of Melynedd, and William de Bros, lord of Brecknock. This quarrel was finally settled by Roger Mortimer, a son of Ralph Mortimer, marrying a daughter of William de Bros. Pencelli Castle and the advowson now went to this Ralph Mortimer, who was summoned to Parliament in the 1st of Edward I (1272), and also in the



28th year of the same reign, as lord of Pencelli or Penkelley. What more probable than that this Ralph Mortimer and his wife built or rebuilt the church? The style of architecture seems to correspond with this date.

But what shall we say for the extensive alterations and enlargements in the fifteenth century? Presuming that these alterations were made when the house of York was in the ascendant, we find that during the reigns of Edward IV, Edward V, and Richard III, the manor and Castle of Pencelli, as well as the advowson of the living of Llanveigan, was in the possession of Henry Duke of Buckingham, subsequently the powerful ally of Richard III, from whom he received "not only large grants of money, but also lucrative and honourable appointments." Is it too much to suppose that the church was enlarged by the Duke's orders, or at least with his co-operation? and that the screen so lavishly decorated with the white rose was placed in the church quite as much to the honour of his powerful patron as to the honour of God?

It could not well have been erected (I mean the screen) at any other period. During the reign of Edward IV, Buckingham lived in retirement in Brecon. His father and grandfather had died fighting for the house of Lancaster. Had it been erected in the reign of Henry VII we should have expected the white and the red rose exhibited alternately.

We may therefore conclude the church was enlarged about the beginning of the reign of Richard III.

The font is octagonal, but not regular, one or two of the sides being shorter than the others. The axemarks on it are very clear and distinct. Probably it is older than any portion of the church.

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## LLYFR SILIN

YN CYNNWYS ACHAU AMRYW DEULUOEDD  
YN NGWYNEDD, POWYS, ETC.

(Continued from Vol. vii, p. 320.)

RHIWGOCH.<sup>1</sup>

SIR JOHN WYNN<sup>2</sup> fab Kattrin<sup>3</sup> verch ac etifeddes Elis Lloyd,<sup>4</sup> barrister, ap Robert Lloyd,<sup>5</sup> Esq., ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Elis<sup>6</sup> ap William ap Gruffydd ap Siankin ap Rys ap Tudr ap Meredydd ap Llewelyn ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Llewelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llowarch ap Bran.

Mam Elis Lloyd, barrister, oedd Margret<sup>6</sup> verch Hugh Nane<sup>7</sup> ap Gruffydd Nane ap Howel ap Dafydd ap Meiric fychan.

Mam Ieuan Lloyd oedd Gwen verch Ieuan ap Sion

<sup>1</sup> See *Hist. Powys Fadog*, vi, 151-152, in which this pedigree is given somewhat differently, Sir John Wynn's mother being there named "Jane", and Gruffydd ab Siankyn, "Gruffydd ab Ieuan." The former appears to have been of Hendre Gelli Dywyll, in Ffestiniog,—a place which, according to the Tai Croesion MS., and Notes by Bishop Humphreys (in the possession of Mrs. Jones-Parry of Aberdunant), passed, together with Brynlydan and Cesail Gyvarch, by the marriage of the heiress, Elin, daughter of Ivan ab Howel ab Ieuan ab Madoc, to Ivan ab Davydd of Penarth in Penmachno, fifth paternal ancestor of Humphrey Humphreys, Bishop of Bangor and Hereford, *ob.* 1713. Gruffydd ab Jenkin married (according to Tai Croesion MS.) Mellt, daughter of Gruffydd ab Meredydd Vychan ab Meredydd ab Ieuan ab Trahaiarn Goch of Lleyn, by whom he was father of Thomas ab Gruffydd of Clynog. Previous descents are also given differently by Lewis Dwnn (ii, 89), who gives Howel ab Gruffydd as father of Tudor, and to Meredydd another son Rhys.

<sup>2</sup> *Ob.* 11 Jan. 1718-19, aged ninety-one.

<sup>3</sup> Jane. (*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 232, n. 19.)

<sup>4</sup> Elis Lloyd living 1663-64.

<sup>5</sup> M.P. for Merionethshire, 1586, 1614; Sheriff for same co., 1595, 1601, 1614, and 1625. (*Calendars of Gwynedd*.)

<sup>6</sup> Living 24 Jan. 1610-11.

<sup>7</sup> Nane, now Nannau.

ap Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Meredydd ap Howel  
ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Cariadog ap Thomas  
ap Rodri ap Owen Gwynedd.

Plant Robert Lloyd o'r Rhiwgoch oedd Elis Lloyd  
uchod ; Gruffydd Lloyd a briododd ... verch ac  
etifeddes ...<sup>1</sup> o Maes y Neuadd ; John Lloyd<sup>2</sup> o'r  
Brynhir ; a Nane Lloyd ; Jane Lloyd gwraig  
John Morgans o Drawsfynydd ; Gwen Lloyd  
gwraig Lewis Nane o Gefndeuddwr ; a'u mam  
oedd Margred Nane uchod.<sup>3</sup>

YR HENDWR YN EDEIRNION.\*

Hugh Gwyn ap Humffre Gwyn ap Hugh Gwyn<sup>5</sup> ap  
Ednyfed<sup>6</sup> ap Gruffydd<sup>7</sup> ap Ieuan<sup>8</sup> ap Einion ap Gruffydd  
ap Llewelyn ap Cynwric ap Osber<sup>9</sup> ap Gwyddlach Iarll  
Desmond.

Mam Hugh Gwyn<sup>10</sup> oedd Elsbeth<sup>11</sup> verch Gruffydd<sup>12</sup>  
ap Llewelyn ap Hwlkin ap Howel ap Iorwerth ap

<sup>1</sup> Robert ap Edward ap Humphrey. (*Hist. Powys Fadog*, vol. vi, p. 152.)

<sup>2</sup> Married the heiress of Brynhir. (*Ibid.*)

<sup>3</sup> There were three other daughters,—Ellen, Anne, and Dorothy. (*Ibid.*)

<sup>4</sup> This ancient house is still extant, situated on the Dee, close to the water's edge, and approached by an old avenue of trees. The representatives of the original family, male descendants of Owain Brogyntyn, were Barons of Hendwr. David of Cryniarth, elder brother of Gruffydd of Hendwr, was Constable of Harlech Castle during its famous siege by the Yorkists under the Earl of Pembroke.

<sup>5</sup> Living in the thirty-eighth year of Henry VIII. (*Lewys Dwnn*, p. 249, vol. ii.)

<sup>6</sup> Living 31st Dec., 13th Henry VIII. (*Ibid.*)

<sup>7</sup> Third son. Inherited Hendwr from his father, Ieuan of Cryniarth (second son of Einion of Cors y Gedol), who married the heiress. One of the Grand Jury for co. Merioneth, 27th Henry VI. (*Ib.*)

<sup>8</sup> Of Cryniarth, a house now pulled down, where are the remains of a vitrified stone camp. Living Michaelmas 1432. (*Hist. Powys Fadog*, vol. vi, p. 20.)

<sup>9</sup> Osborn Wyddel of Ynys Maengwyn and Cors y Gedol celebrity.

<sup>10</sup> Hugh Gwyn ab Ednyfed.

<sup>11</sup> "Mam Elsbeth oedd Katrin verch John ap Meredith o Eifionydd." (*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 146.) The statement, however, omitted here, is not confirmed by the history of the Gwydir family, where neither the lady nor the marriage is named.

<sup>12</sup> Of y Chwaen Isaf.

Gruffydd<sup>1</sup> ap Iorwerth ddu ap Iorwerth ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth ap Madoc neu Meredydd ap Matusalem ap Hwfa ap Kynddelw un o'r 15 Llwyth. Mam Kattrin oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Grono ap Ieuan ap Egnion ap Gruffydd ap Howel ap Meredydd ap Kynfrig ap Gwgan. Mam Ednyfed ap Gruffydd oedd Sabl verch Ieuan ap Adda ap Iorwerth ddu o Bengwern. Mam Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Einion oedd Angharad verch ac un o etifeddesau Dafydd ap Giwn Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Madoc o'r Hendwr ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ac i Owen Brogentyn. Pedair Merch ac etifeddesau oedd i Dafydd ap Giwn Lloyd uchod. Un oedd Margred mam Howel ap Moris o'r Glasgoed;<sup>2</sup> ac un arall a elwyd Lleuku<sup>3</sup> [.....] Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Madoc, aeth i Fers. Angharad oedd mam Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Einion uchod.<sup>4</sup>

#### UCHELDRE YN Y DEIRNION.<sup>5</sup>

Edmund Meiric, Esq., ap Peter<sup>6</sup> Meiric ap Edmwnd Meiric<sup>7</sup> ap Peter Meiric<sup>8</sup> ap Edmwnd<sup>9</sup> Meiric, Doctor of

<sup>1</sup> Brother, not son, in *Hist. of Powys Fadog*, v, p. 282.

<sup>2</sup> In the parish of Llansilin.

<sup>3</sup> Gwraig.

<sup>4</sup> See *Hist. Powys Fadog*, iii, p. 21.

<sup>5</sup> This pedigree is confirmed by the additional notes by Bishop Humphreys to Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, printed after his death. Edmund Meyrick succeeded his father Peter at Ucheldre, which was purchased by him. The last Meyrick who owned it, a vicar of Corwen, sold it to Kyffin of Maenan. It now forms part of the Rûg estate, and is an interesting specimen of a very early small Welsh mansion. Edmund Meyrick was descended from Rowland Meyrick, Bishop of Bangor, 1559-63, in succession to Dr. Glynn, Bishop of that see, 1555-58. He married Grace, daughter and heiress of Cadwaladr of Garthlwyd in Llanddervel in Penllyn, son of Watkin ab Edward of that place (buried 22nd Feb. 1610-11), by his wife Grace, daughter of Cadwaladr ab Robert ab Rhys of Rhiwlas. (Harl. MS. 2288, and Add. MS. 9866.) This family came, through Howel y Gadair of Penllyn, from Rhirid Vlaidd, and maternally from Marchweithian.

<sup>6</sup> Bapt. Feb. 12, 1623-24. (*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 126.)

<sup>7</sup> Married at Llandderfel, Feb. 5, 1618-19. (*Ibid.*)

<sup>8</sup> Died Nov. 9, 1630, aged sixty-five; buried at Ruthin. (*Ibid.*)

<sup>9</sup> Died in 1605.

the Civil Law a Deon Bangor, ap Richard Meiric o Bodorgan ap Llewelyn ap Heilin ap Einion Sais ap Dafydd ap Iorwerth ap Tudr ap Madoc ap Samuel ap Kydafel Ynyd ap Lludd ap Llewelyn ap Llyminod Angel ap Pasgen ap Urien ap Kynfarch ap Meirchion Gul ap Grwst<sup>1</sup> Ledlwm ap Kynan ap Koel Godebog Brenin Brydain.

CAROG YN Y DEIRNION.<sup>2</sup>

Sion Lloyd ap Sion Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Hugh Lloyd ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Elisse ap Gruffydd ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Cynfrig ap Osber Wyddel.

Mam Sion Lloyd oedd Ann verch Richard Trefor ap Thomas Trefor ap Edward Trefor hên.

Mam Ann oedd Sina verch Edward Lloyd ap Richard Lloyd o Llwynymaen.<sup>3</sup>

Mam Sion Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd oedd Sian verch Edward ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Gwilym o Eglwyseg.

Mam Sian oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Dafydd ddu ap Tudr ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Llewelyn ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Meredydd ap Llewelyn ap Ynyr ap Howel ap Moreiddig ap Sandde.

Mam Hugh Lloyd oedd *Margred* verch Dafydd ap Meiric fychan.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Gurgust letlwm mab Ceneu mab Coyl hen Gust e panc." (Harl. MS. 3859.)

<sup>2</sup> This place is situate in Glyndyrdwy, near the site of the mansion of Owen Glyndwr, on the Dee. There are now two farms of the name belonging to Rûg, Carrog Ucha and Isa. In the latter is a huge, thick, rough, circular block of oaken timber, said to have been anciently a table in the house of Owen Glyndwr. For the origin of the family see *Hist. Powys Fadog*, vi, p. 375.

See also *Hist. Powys Fadog*, vi, p. 11, where two further descents are given, viz., Richard Lloyd married daughter of Arthur Ward of Oswestry, and ...gleton Lloyd.

<sup>3</sup> Richard Lloyd died 8 Sept. 1508, leaving by Margaret, daughter of John Edwards of Chirk, two sons,—1, John, who succeeded to the Llanvorda estate; and 2, Edward, who succeeded his father in the estate of Llwynymaen. (Harl MS. 1982, etc.)

<sup>4</sup> Of Nannau. (*Hist. Powys Fadog*, v, p. 56.)

Mam Mary oedd Morfydd<sup>1</sup> verch Howel ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Howel o Rûg.

# RAGAD, GLYNDWRDWY.<sup>2</sup>

Roger ap Sion<sup>3</sup> Lloyd ap Roger Lloyd ap Sion Lloyd ap Roger ap Robert ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Elisse ap Gruffydd ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Cynfrig ap Osber Wyddel.

Mam Sion Lloyd oedd Kattrin verch Peter Meiric.

Mam Roger Lloyd oedd Kattrin verch Ffoulke Middleton ap Dafydd Midelton hên. Cais Ach Gwaenynog.

Mam Sion Lloyd oedd Elsbeth Meiric o Fodorgan yn Sir Fôn.

Mam Robert Lloyd oedd Lowri verch Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Hwlkin o Fôn.

Mam Gruffydd Lloyd ap Elisse oedd Margred verch ac etifeddes Sienkin ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Meredydd ap Llewelyn ap Ynyr ap Howel ap Moreiddig ap Sandde Hardd o Fortyn.

Mam Elisse ap Gruffydd ap Einion oedd Lowri<sup>4</sup> verch Tudr ap Gruffydd fychan ap Gruffydd o'r Rhuddallt ap Madoc fychan.

<sup>1</sup> Elen. (*Hist. Powys Fadog*.)

<sup>2</sup> This is the same place as Rhagatt, in the parish of Llansantffraid, near Corwen, where there have dwelt two families named Lloyd: the first a cadet branch of that of Plas yn Yale, descended from Osborn Wyddel; the second derived in the direct male line, throughout, from Cyhelin ab Rhys Sais, and so from Tudor Trevor. (*Hist. Powys Fadog*, vol. iv.) For the one connecting strain of blood between the first and last families of Lloyd of Rhagatt, through those of Pontruffydd and Plas Isa, in Edeirnion, see *Hist. of Powys Fadog*, iv, p. 137; v, p. 300; and vi, pp. 42-43.

<sup>3</sup> Living 1680 (*Hist. of Powys Fadog*, vi, p. 375).

<sup>4</sup> Lowri married firstly Robert ap Robin ab Gruffydd Goch of Rhôs. Her father Tudr was born about 1362, and was lord of Gwyddelwern in Glyndyfrdwy. He was twenty-four years of age on 3 Sept. 1386, and was younger brother of the celebrated Owain Glyndwr. (*Hist. Powys Fadog*, i, p. 197.)



TYFOS YN Y DEIRNION.<sup>1</sup>

Dafydd Lloyd ap Thomas ap Roland Lloyd ap Thomas ap Roland ap Dafydd Lloyd ap William ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Ieuan fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd oedd Susan verch ac etifeddes Nathaniel<sup>2</sup> Jones o'r Hendwr ap Moris Jones.

Mam Susan oedd Mary Gwyn verch ac etifeddes Humphre ap Hugh Gwyn o'r Hendwr.

Mam Thomas Lloyd oedd Kattrin verch Pyrs Wynn ap Robert Wynn o'r Plas Issa yn y Deirnon.

BRANES.<sup>3</sup>

Humffre Branes ap Morgan Branes ap Humffre ap

<sup>1</sup> The pedigree here differs from that in *Hist. Powys Fadog*, vi, p. 23, in which the male and female lines appear to have been confused, and the entire descent is derived from David, second son of Ieuan, second son of Y Gwion Llwyd, Baron of Hendwr, of Gwnodl in Glyndyrvrdwy, and of Branas Isa in Edeyrnion, instead of, as here, from Ieuan, second son of Gruffydd of Llanuwchllyn, ab Madoc ab Iorwerth ab Ririd Vlaidd. (*Arch. Camb.*, 1877, pp. 102 *et seq.*) Here Thomas appears as the son of Rowland ab Thomas ab Rowland ab Davydd; there as the son of Rowland ab Davydd ab Rhydderch. The marriages differ entirely. The confusion would seem to have arisen out of the marriage of David Lloyd with Catherine, daughter of William ab David Lloyd, descended from Ieuan, second son of Gruffydd of Llanuwchllyn, fourth from Rhirid Vlaidd, whose line is here given as the paternal one from Madoc of Hendwr. (See also *H. P. F.*, vi, pp. 19, 47.) Humphrey Jones of Tyfos, not named in either pedigree, was co-executor with Henry Lloyd, of Penporchell, of the will of John Lloyd of Penaner, who died *s. p.*, 1690.—*Ex inf.* C. S. Mainwaring, Esq., of Galltvaenan and Bwlch y Bedy.

<sup>2</sup> High Sheriff of Merionethshire, 1673. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of Humphrey Wynn of Hendwr. (*Hist. Powys Fadog*, vi, p. 21.)

<sup>3</sup> This is the pedigree of Branas Uchaf, not to be confounded with Branas Isaf. Plas yn Nghrogen is now called simply Crogen, and belongs to the Earl of Dudley by purchase. The house is on the bank of the Dee. The Branas estate having been sold, has passed through several families, and been since 1696 the property of the houses of Llanvorda and Wynnstay. (*Hist. Powys Fadog*, vi, 19, 47.)

Morgan ap Robert ap Reinallt ap Gruffydd<sup>1</sup> ap Rys ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn ddu o'r Deirnon.

Plant Robert ap Reinallt o Elizabeth Konwy o Fryn-euryn oedd Morgan ap Robert; Lowri gwraig Thomas Lloyd o Lloran; a Mared gwraig Howel ap Rys ap Evan ap Llewelyn o Fochnant is Rhaiadr.

Plant Morgan ap Robert oedd Humffre, Robert, Ann, Elizabeth, Sian, a Gwen.

Plant Morgan o wraig arall a elwyd Sioned verch Ieuan oedd Ffoulke ap Morgan yn unig ac a aned yn amser y wraig gyntaf.

#### WERKLYS.<sup>2</sup>

Humphre Hughes<sup>3</sup> ap Richard Hughes<sup>4</sup> ap Hugh<sup>5</sup> ap William ap Gruffydd<sup>6</sup> Fychan ap Dafydd<sup>7</sup> ap Rys ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn ddu ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Iorwerth ap Owen Brogyntyn.

Mam Hugh ap William oedd Margred<sup>8</sup> verch Meredydd ap Dafydd ap Einion fychan.

Mam William ap Gruffydd fychan oedd ...<sup>9</sup> ferch Meredydd ap Iolyn ap Ieuan Gethin.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> There is an ode by L. G. Cothi, addressed to Gruffydd ap Rys. (*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii; works of Lewis Glynn Cothi, Dosparth, v. 13, p. 407, first ed.) The object of the poem is to wish Gruffydd God speed on his voyage of pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James the Apostle at Compostella in Spain, and to pray for his safe return.

<sup>2</sup> Now Gwerclas in Edeyrnion.

<sup>3</sup> High Sheriff for co. Merioneth, 1660, and for co. Denbigh, 1670. *Ob.* 1682. (*Hist. Powys Fadog*, vol. vi, p. 45.)

<sup>4</sup> *Ob.* 1631. (*Ib.*)

<sup>5</sup> *Ob.* Feb. 28, 1600. (*Ib.*)

<sup>6</sup> Gruffydd was living in 1461, and was of Hendwr in Edeirnion; his mother, Angharad, having been a daughter and coheir of David of Hendwr. His wife, Sabel, was daughter of Ieuan ab Adda of Pengwern. (*Pedigree of Wynne of Peniarth.*)

<sup>7</sup> Living upon Oct. 6, 1427, and was dead Oct. 25, 1444. (*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 250.)

<sup>8</sup> Of Bronheulog, Llanfairtalhaiarn, Denbigh. (*Lewys Dwnn*, ii, p. 250, n. 10.)

<sup>9</sup> Margaret (*Hist. Powys Fadog*, vi, p. 45); Morfydd v. William ap Maredudd ap Dafydd (*Lewys Dwnn*, ii, p. 45, n. 9.)

<sup>10</sup> The family of Hughes of Gwerclas were barons of Cymmer by

CROGEN YN Y DEIRNION.

Morgan Lloyd<sup>1</sup> ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Morgan ap Thomas ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Rys ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn ddu o'r Deirnon.

Mam Morgan ap Thomas oedd Kattrin verch Robert Salsbri o Llanrwst; a'i mam hithe oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Rys ap Einion fychan ap Ieuan ap Rys Wynn ap Dafydd Lloyd ap y Penwyn.

Mam Thomas ap Howel oedd Kattrin verch Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Kynfrig ap Osber Wyddel.

Mam Rys ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn oedd Mared verch Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Owen Brogyntyn; a hono elwyd Arglwyddes Crogen.

Plant Morgan ap Thomas oedd Robert a fu farw yn ddiblant; Dafydd Lloyd ap Morgan, Tad Morgan Lloyd o Grogen.

Howel ap Gruffydd ap Rys o Grogen	} oeddent
Reinallt ap Gruffydd ap Rys o Franes	
	} Frodyr.

Y DEIRNION.

Plant Einion<sup>2</sup> ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Cynwric ap Osber o Dangwystl verch Rhydderch ap Ieuan Lloyd<sup>3</sup> oedd Gruffydd ap Einion; <sup>4</sup>Iorwerth ap Einion; <sup>5</sup>ac Ieuan ap Einion; Mali verch Einion a briodes

virtue of a grant by Edward I in 1284, to hold their lands *per baroniam*. The property was ruined, as was also that of Hendwr, by a lawsuit between the families of Lloyd and Passingham as to which family was entitled to that of Hendwr, early in the present century. (See *Arch. Camb.*, 1879, p. 45 *et seq.*, "Barons of Cymmer.")

<sup>1</sup> Living in 1594.

<sup>2</sup> He was of Corsygedol, and captain of forty archers from Merioneth in the tenth year of Richard II.

<sup>3</sup> Of Gogerddan, co. Cardigan. Descended from Gwaithvoed. (Add. MS. 9864.)

<sup>4</sup> Of Corsygedol.

<sup>5</sup> Farmer of the Crown revenues in Towyn, and wood-warden of Estimaner in 1425.

Howel Selef;<sup>1</sup> Tibod verch Einion gwraig Howel ap Ieuan ap Iorwerth o Gynlleth, ac iddynt y bu dwy fferch, nid aangen Gwenhwyfar gwraig Meredydd Lloyd o Llwynymaen, a Mared gwraig Howel<sup>2</sup> ap Moris ap Ieuan Gethin; ac wedi marw Howel y priodes Tibod Ieuan fychan ap Ieuan Gethin o Foelyrch ac iddynt y bu Gruffydd ap Ieuan fychan o Abertanat.

Gruffydd ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn a briodes Lowri verch Tudr<sup>3</sup> ap Gruffydd fychan ac iddynt y bu Elisse<sup>4</sup> a briododd Margred verch Sienkin, ac iddynt y bu Tudr ap Elisse a briododd Elizabeth Conwy; Gruffydd ap Elisse a briododd Lowri verch Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Hwlkin; Siankin *mort*; Sion Wynn; Elis Person Gresford; a Thomas.

Gwraig gyntaf Sion Wynn ap Elisse oedd Margred verch William ap Madoc fychan o Llŷn, ac iddynt y bu Roger a briododd Elin verch Ffoulke Salsbri o Llanrwst ac iddynt y bu *Elisse*, a Gwenhwyfar gwraig Hugh Salsbri, Lowri gwraig Howel fychan o Llanlidan; Elin gwraig Sion Wynn ap Robert fychan o Llanufydd.

Dafydd Llwyd ap *Elisse* a briododd Gwenhwyfar verch Richard Lloyd o Llwyn y Maen, ac iddynt y bu Sion Wynn a briododd Elizabeth verch Thomas Mostyn; Thomas Doctor Iâl a briodes Joan Lewis: Roger ap Elisse a briodes Katrin verch William chwaer Hugh ap William o'r Deirnon; a Hugh Iâl a briodes Doritie Royden; Gwenhwyfar; Sian gwraig Edward Trefor; Katrin gwraig Lewis Lloyd o Strydalyn;<sup>5</sup> Elizabeth; ac Elin gwraig Sion Roger.

Roger ap *Elisse* ap Gruffydd ap Einion oedd hynach na Dafydd Lloyd ap Elisse.

*Richard* ap *Elisse* a briodes Gwenhwyfar verch Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Giwn ac iddynt y bu Ieuan ac William ac eraill.

<sup>1</sup> Of Nauney. Living in 1400. (*Pedigree of Wynne of Peniarth.*)

<sup>2</sup> He died in 1481. (*Pedigree of Kyffin.*)

<sup>3</sup> Brother of Owain Glyndwr.

<sup>4</sup> Baron of Gwyddelwern. (*Hist. of Powys Fadog*, iv, 138 et seq.; vi, 51, n. <sup>5</sup> Ystrad Alun.

*Gruffydd fychan*<sup>1</sup> a briodes Mawd Klement<sup>2</sup> ac iddynt y bu William fychan a briodes Margred verch Sir William Perod.<sup>3</sup>

Tudr ap Gruffydd ap Einion a briododd Gwenhwyfar verch Edward Stanle ac iddynt y bu Tudr a briodes Gwenhwyfar verch Rys<sup>4</sup> ap Meredydd ap Tudr, ac iddynt y bu Margred gwraig Harri goch Salsbri.

Plant Iorwerth ap Einion o Wenllian<sup>5</sup> verch Kynfrig ap Rotpert oedd Sienkin a briodes Mari verch Sir Roger Kinaston;<sup>6</sup> Ieuan; Dafydd; Elisise; William ap Sienkin a briodes Lowri verch Gruffydd ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Howel; Morgan a briodes Jane verch Edward Trefor; Mallt a briodes Reinallt ap Sir Gruffydd o Bowys; Elizabeth gwraig Ieuan ap Dafydd Lloyd o Fathafarn; Angharad gwraig Sion ap Ieuan fychan o Dowyn; Gwenhwyfar gwraig Owen ap Sienkyn ap Rys; a Mari gwraig Harri ap Gruffydd ap Aron.

Plant Ieuan ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn oedd Dafydd<sup>7</sup> a Gruffydd<sup>8</sup> ap Ieuan ap Einion.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Foreman of a jury in co. Merioneth, 33 Henry VI. He was one of the three captains who held out Harlech Castle against Henry IV. (*Angharad Lloyd*.) He was third son of Gruffydd ab Einion. (*Vron Iw MS.*)

<sup>2</sup> Maud Clement was married first to Sir John Wogan of Wiston, co. Pembroke. (Pedigree of Lloyd, *penes* H. F. J. Vaughan, Esq., of Humphreston Hall, Salop.) She was daughter and coheir of Sir John Clement of Caron.

<sup>3</sup> She was the daughter of Sir William Perrott, and her husband, William Vaughan, was the first of the family connected with South Wales, having been appointed Constable of Cilgerran Castle, 26 May, 1 Henry VIII. (*Rolls*.)

<sup>4</sup> The standard-bearer at Bosworth, and ancestor of the Rhiwlas, Voelas, Plas Iolyn, Pant Glas, and Plas Cerniog families.

<sup>5</sup> This Gwenllian married, for her second husband, James ab Madoc Eyton. Her first husband was Cynric ab Rotpert ab Iorwerth ab Ririd ab Iorwerth ab Madoc ab Idwal ab Owain Bendew.

<sup>6</sup> By the Lady Elizabeth Grey of Powys.

<sup>7</sup> The gallant Constable of Harlech. Married Margaret, daughter of John Puleston of Emral, and was living in 1468.

<sup>8</sup> Of Hendwr in Edeirnion. Living in 1461.

<sup>9</sup> There were also three other sons, viz., Rhys, living 31 Henry VI,

Plant Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Einion oedd Mr. Robert ; Thomas; Gruffydd Glyn; Ieuan; Nicolas; Sir Robert; Rydderch; Sion; Angharad gwraig William ap Gruffydd ap Robyn; a Lowri gwraig Dafydd ap Meredydd ap Howel o'r Bala, mam Howel Lloyd oedd hi.

Mam y Plant oedd Margred verch John ap Robert ap Richard ap Sir Roger Pilston.

Mam Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Einion oedd Angharad verch ac unig etifeddes Dafydd ap Giwn Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Madoc o'r Hendwr.

Mam Ieuan ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn oedd Tanglwystl verch Rhydderch ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd foel ap Gruffydd.

Plant Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Einion oedd Ieuan, Ednyfed; a Lowri gwraig Madoc ap Dafydd Alrhe o Drefor; a'i mam oedd Isabel verch Ieuan ap Adda ap Iorwerth ddu o Bengwern.

Mam Isabel oedd Angharad verch Ednyfed ap Tudr ap Gronw ap Ednyfed fychan.

Mam Angharad oedd Mared verch Dafydd ap Bleddyn fychan ap Bleddyn ap Ithel Llwyd ap Ithel gam ap Meredydd ap Uchdryd ap Edwin.

Mam Ednyfed ap Tudr oedd Gwerfyl verch Madoc o'r Hendwr.

#### CEISWYN.<sup>1</sup>

Sir John Lloyd<sup>2</sup> Siarsiant o'r Gyfraith ap Ieuan<sup>3</sup> ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Llewelyn ap Grono ap Kynfrig ap Dafydd ap Madoc ap Cadifor ap Gwaithfoed Megis Gogerddan.<sup>4</sup>

who married Gwenhwyfar, daughter and heiress of Howel Vychan of Bronoleu, co. Carnarvon, and left issue, Thomas, living in 1461, and John, the youngest son, living in 1461. (*Pedigree of Wynne of Peniarth*.) Can Gruffydd Glyn be Guto'r Glyn the bard?

<sup>1</sup> In the parish of Talyllyn, Merioneth.

<sup>2</sup> Sergeant-at-law, Dec. 1623; knighted 10 Jan. 1624. (*Lewys Dwnn*, ii, p. 275, n. 2.)

<sup>3</sup> Sheriff for co. Merioneth, 1558 and 1562. (*Calendars of Gwynedd*.) "Sarsiant" for "Serjeant".

<sup>4</sup> The estate of Gogerddan descended to John Prys, Esq., one of



Margred<sup>1</sup> verch ac etifeddes Sir John Lloyd a briododd John Lloyd o Riwedog, Esq.

Mam Ieuan ap Dafydd Lloyd oedd Margred verch Ieuan ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ; fal Mathafarn.

Mam Margaret oedd Elizabeth verch Sienkin ap Iorwerth<sup>2</sup> o Elliw verch Gruffydd Derwas.<sup>3</sup>

Mam Dafydd Lloyd ap Ieuan oedd Gwenllian verch Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Rys ap Owen Fychan.<sup>4</sup>

CEFN BODIG. PENLLYN.

John Fychan,<sup>5</sup> Barister, ap John Fychan<sup>6</sup> ap Elis Fychan ap Howel Fychan ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Ieuan Fychan ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ac i Ririd Flaidd.

Gwraig John Fychan, Barister, oedd Katrin verch Hugh Nane ap Gruffydd Nane o Nane ap Hugh Nane hên ap Gruffydd Nane ap Howel ap Dafydd ap Meiric Fychan.

Mam John Fychan oedd Katrin Moris verch .....<sup>7</sup> o Gerrig y Drywidion.

Mam John Elis Fychan (John ap Elis Fychan) oedd Katrin verch<sup>8</sup> Cadwaladr ap Robert ap Rys ap Meredydd ap Tudr ap Howel. Cais Ach Rhiwlas yn Mhenllyn.

the Council of the Marches, whose son, Sir James, was living in 1588, and married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Humphrey Wynn, party to a deed, 2 Dec. 1571. Their daughter and heiress, Bridget Price, carried the estate of Ynysmaengwyn to her husband, Robert Corbet, Esq., of Humphreston, co. Salop. (Corbet Pedigree, etc.)

<sup>1</sup> Catharine. (*Hist. of Powys Fadog*, vol. vi, p. 414.)

<sup>2</sup> Of Ynysmaengwyn.

<sup>3</sup> Of Nannau, co. Merioneth.

<sup>4</sup> To Seisyllt.

<sup>5</sup> M.P. for Merionethshire, 1654; buried at Llanycil, 26 April 1671.

<sup>6</sup> Second son of Elis fychan, living in 1636. (*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 230.)

<sup>7</sup> Morus ap John of Tai-yn-y-voel. (*Ibid.*)

<sup>8</sup> Verch Robert Wynn o Vrynker.

## PENLLYN, 1655.

Elis Fychan ap Sion<sup>1</sup> ap Elis<sup>2</sup> Fychan ap Howel<sup>3</sup>  
Fychan ap Dafydd Lloyd<sup>4</sup> ap Dafydd ap Ieuan Fychan.  
Cais Ach Glanllyn.

Plant Elis Fychan ap Sion uchod oedd Robert ; a  
Sion ; o ferched Elizabeth ; Judith ; a Katrin.

## Y PLAS YN NGYNLLWYD ; LLANUWCHLLYN.

Morgan ap Sion ap Ieuan ap Rys ap Ieuan ap Gruff-  
ydd ap Madoc ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd  
Ior Penllyn.

Mam Morgan ap Sion oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Grono  
ap Tudr ap Grono ap Howel y Gadair ap Gruff-  
ydd ap Madoc<sup>5</sup> ap Ririd Flaidd.

Mam Gwenhwyfar oedd Margred verch Ieuan ap  
Llew. ap Einion ap Kelynyn : ac i Aleth Frenin  
Dyfed.

Mam Tudr ap Grono oedd Isabel verch Gruffydd  
fychan ap Gruffydd o'r Rhuddallt.

Mam Sion ap Ieuan oedd Fali verch Ieuan ap Gruff-  
ydd ap Llew. ap Owain fain ap Owain Brogyn-  
tyn.

Gwraig Morgan ap Sion ap Ieuan ap Rys oedd Sian  
verch Howel Fychan o Llwydiarth.

Plant Morgan ap Sion o Sian verch Howel Fychan  
oedd *Elizabeth Anwyl etifeddes* gwraig Thomas  
ap Robert o'r Llwyndedwydd ap Gruffydd ap  
Rys ap Dafydd ap Howel.

<sup>1</sup> Of Brynleech. (*Hist. Powys Fadog*, vi, p. 123.) Second son of Elis Fychan. Was alive in 1636. (*Lewys Dwnn*, ii, p. 230, n. 7.)

<sup>2</sup> Was alive May 3, 1626. (*Ibid.*, n. 6.)

<sup>3</sup> Lessee in a deed dated Nov. 8, 1555; and grantee in another one, Sept. 13, 1568. (*Ibid.*, p. 229, n. 14.)

<sup>4</sup> Purchased the mansion and demesne of Glanllyn from Jenkin ap Rys ap Howel, 19 Henry VII, 1504. (*Ibid.*, p. 232, n. 2.)

<sup>5</sup> Ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd (?).

BALA : PENLLYN.

Lewis Gwynn ap Cadwaladr ap Rydderch<sup>1</sup> ap Dafydd ap Meredydd<sup>2</sup> ap Howel ap Tudr ap Grono ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Iorwerth ap Madoc ap Ririd Flaidd Arglwydd Penllyn.

Mam Lewis Gwynn oedd Margred [Margred Wenn] verch John ap Humphre ap Howel ap Siankin o Ynys y Maengwyn.

Mam Cadwaladr ap Rydderch oedd Lowri verch Meredydd ap Ieuan.<sup>4</sup>

Mam Rydderch ap Dafydd ap Meredydd oedd Annes verch Rys ap Meredydd ap Tudr o'r Yspty.

RHIWLAS YN MHENLLYN.

William<sup>5</sup> Prys Esq. ap Roger<sup>6</sup> Prys Esq. ap<sup>7</sup> John Prys ap William<sup>8</sup> ap Sion Prys<sup>9</sup> ap Sion Prys<sup>10</sup> ap Cadwaladr Prys<sup>11</sup> ap Sion<sup>12</sup> Wynn ap Cadwaladr<sup>13</sup> ap Robert<sup>14</sup> ap Rys ap Meredydd ap Tudr ap Howel ap

<sup>1</sup> Son of Annesta, third wife. (*Hist. of Powys Fadog*, vi, p. 128.)

<sup>2</sup> Living in 1453. (*Ibid.*, p. 127.)

<sup>3</sup> Living in 1399 and 1426.

<sup>4</sup> Ab Robert of Cesail Gyvarch, co. Caern.

<sup>5</sup> Sheriff of Merionethshire, 1730-31.

<sup>6</sup> Married 1688; *ob.* 1713; Sheriff of Merionethshire, 1709-10.

<sup>7</sup> Was not Roger Prys brother of John Prys, who died *s. p.*? (*Hist. of Powys Fadog*, vol. vi, p. 422.)

<sup>8</sup> Born 1619; baptized Thursday, April 8, 1619, Sir William Jones, Knt., and W. Wynne of Melai, Esq., being gossips; married in May or June 1641; *ob.* 1691. Monument in St. Asaph Cathedral. M.P. for Merionethshire, 1640, 1673-79. Adhered to the King.

<sup>9</sup> Born 1601; died Saturday, May 30, 1629; buried Monday, June 1, 1629; aged twenty-eight.

<sup>10</sup> Married Feb. 4, 1596-7; Sheriff of Merionethshire, 1608-9; died 1613; buried in St. Asaph Cathedral.

<sup>11</sup> Sheriff of Merionethshire, 1592-3; M.P. for Merionethshire, 1585.

<sup>12</sup> Sheriff of Merionethshire, 1576-7, 1585-6; M.P. for Merionethshire, 1559-63.

<sup>13</sup> Third son of Robert ap Rhys.

<sup>14</sup> Chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey. Party to a deed dated Nov. 8, 1525.

Cynwric fychan ap Cynwric ap Llowarch ap Heilin ap Tyfid ap Tangno ap Cadwgan ap Ystrwyth ap Marchwystl ap Marchweithian un o'r 15 Llwyth Gwynedd.

Mam William Prys oedd .....<sup>1</sup> chwaer Arglwydd Bulkely verch.

Mam John Prys ap William Prys oedd Mary verch ac un o ddwy etifeddesau Dafydd Holand ap Prys Holand ap Dafydd ap Prys Holand hen, etc.

Mam William Prys oedd Elin verch Sir William Jones ap William ap Gruffydd ap Sion ap Robert ap Llewelyn ap Ithel fychan.<sup>2</sup>

Mam Sion Prys ap Sion oedd Ann<sup>3</sup> verch ac etifeddes Sion Lloyd o'r Faenol yr Register.

Mam Sion Prys ap Cadwaladr oedd Katrin verch Sir Ieuan Lloyd ap Sion Lloyd. Mal Ach Bodidris.

Mam Cadwaladr Prys ap Sion Wynn oedd Sian verch ac etifeddes Thomas ap Robert ap Gruffydd ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Owen ap Bleddyn ap Owen Brogyntyn. Fal Ach Maesmor. Aeres y Llwyndedwydd oedd hi.

Mam Katrin uchod oedd Elizabeth verch Thomas Mostyn ap Richard ap Howel ap Ieuan fychan.

Mam Sian gwraig Sion Wynn oedd Elizabeth Anwyl verch ac etifeddes Morgan ap Sion ap Ieuan ap Rys<sup>4</sup> yn Llanuwchllyn yn Mhenllyn.

Mam Sion Wynn ap Cadwaladr oedd Sian verch Meredydd ap Ieuan ap Robert ap Meredydd ap Howel ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Kariadog ap Thomas ap Rodri ap Owain Gwynedd. Cais Ach Gwedir.

Mam Cadwaladr ap Robert ap Rys oedd Mared

<sup>1</sup> Martha, daughter of Robert Viscount Bulkeley of Baron Hill, died February 22, 1742-3.

<sup>2</sup> O Gastell March yn Lleyn.

<sup>3</sup> Married in St. Asaph Cathedral, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1596; died Thursday, May 12, at Llwyndedwydd; buried at Llanfor, Wednesday, May 18, 1608.

<sup>4</sup> O Gynllwyd.

verch Rys Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Einion Fychan  
o Gydros.<sup>1</sup>

Mam Robert ap Rys ap Meredydd oedd Lowri verch  
Howel ap Gruffydd Goch ap Dafydd ap Madoc  
ap Meiric ap Dafydd ap Llowarch ap Ieuan.  
Mal Ach Bryneuryn.

Mam Rys ap Meredydd oedd Efa verch Ieuan ap  
Rys Wynn ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd<sup>2</sup> yr hwn  
a elwyd y *Penwyn* ap Cynwric.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> To Ednyved Vychan. (*Hist. Powys Fadog*, vi, p. 146.)

<sup>2</sup> Gronwy y Penwyn. (*Lewys Dwnn*, ii, p. 228.) Goronwy Llwyd  
was eldest son of Iorwerth, commonly called Y Penwyn. (*Hist.*  
*Powys Fadog*, v, p. 369.)

<sup>3</sup> I Varchudd ap Cynan.

(To be continued.)

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## REPORT OF HOLYWELL MEETING.

*(Continued from p. 76.)*

## EVENING MEETING, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20TH.

A PUBLIC meeting was held at 8.30, in the Town Hall, at which papers were read by Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S., on "The Course of the Roman Road from Deva to Varis", and on "The Castreton of Atis-cross Hundred identified with the Town of Flint"; by the Rev. Elias Owen on "Holy Wells". These will be published in the *Arch. Camb.* in due course.

## EXCURSION, THURSDAY, AUG. 21ST.

This day was devoted to Flint and Chester. Leaving Holywell Railway Station at 9.8 A.M., the members arrived at Flint at 9.19, where they were met by Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A., the Deputy Constable, and conducted over the Castle and Town Hall.

*Flint Castle.*—Flint, as seen from the Railway, does not give the idea of being an attractive place, owing to the proximity of chemical works; but it improves on further acquaintance. Mr. Taylor has published an excellent little guide-book to the Castle, containing an illustration, by the late Randolph Caldecott, of the memorable scene described by Froissart, in which the unfortunate King Richard II is deserted by his greyhound, "Mathe", the day before he was conveyed, with the Earl of Salisbury, to Chester, by order of Bolingbroke, on "two little nagges not worth 40 frankes."

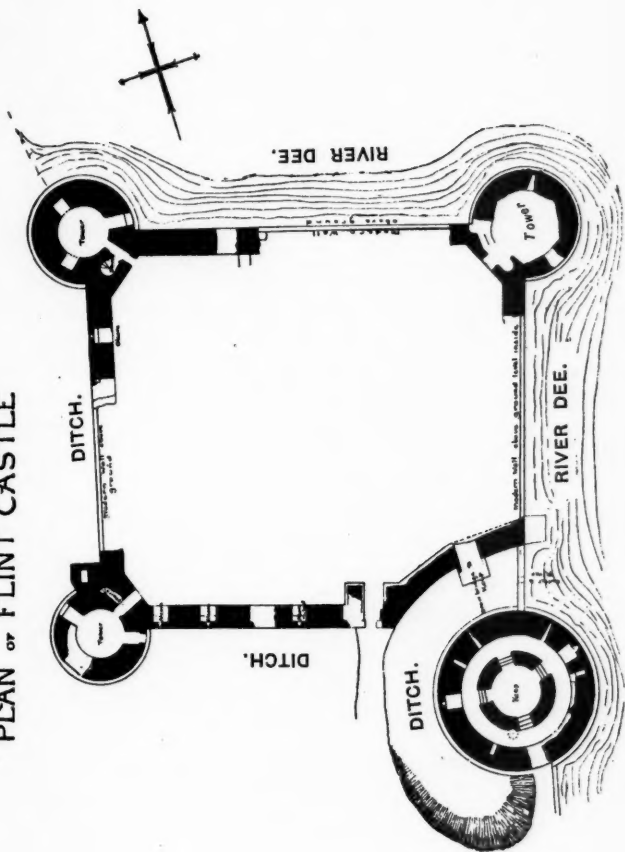
Flint Castle is situated on the sea-shore, and is well worth a visit notwithstanding the forbidding aspect of the red sandstone building between it and the town, formerly used as the County Prison. The plan consists of a square area with a round tower at each corner, and a curtain-wall between. The tower at the south angle, which formed the keep, is detached, and of much greater size than the other three. It has vaulted galleries in the thickness of the wall, running right round. The whole building is remarkably well constructed of yellow freestone.

On the south-west side was the outer courtyard, now the site of the old County Prison, erected in 1784; and beyond the remains of the moat, which formed the defence of the Castle on the town side, together with the barbican, a square tower containing the entrance-gateway and portcullis.

Edward I superintended the building of Flint Castle in 1277, as



# PLAN OF FLINT CASTLE

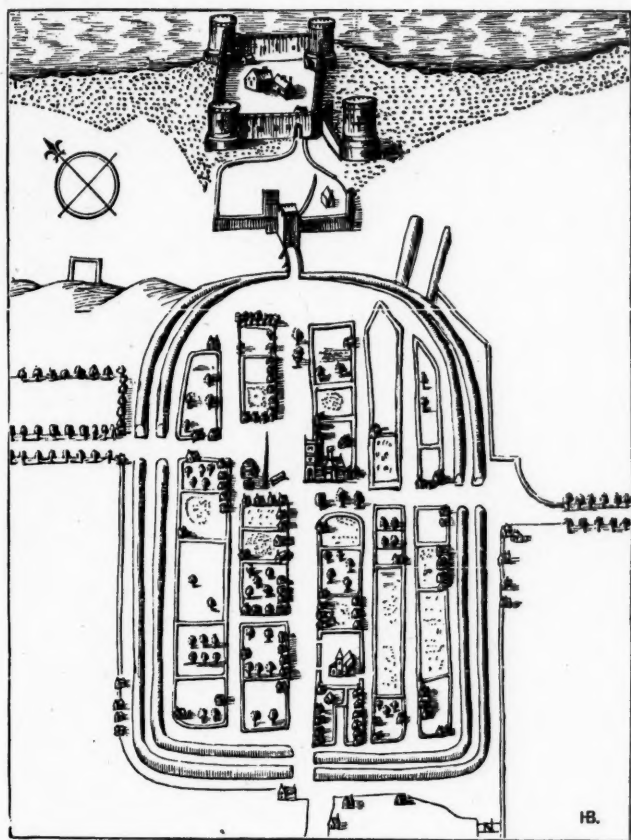


SCALE: 64 feet = 1 inch.

Measured and Drawn,  
October, 1890,  
JOHN HEWITT, Chester.







"Performed by John Speede."

FLINT CASTLE AND TOWN, 1610.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the medical profession in the United States. It points out that the medical profession is one of the most important and most respected professions in the country. It is a profession that has a long and honorable history, and it is one that has made many contributions to the health and well-being of the American people.

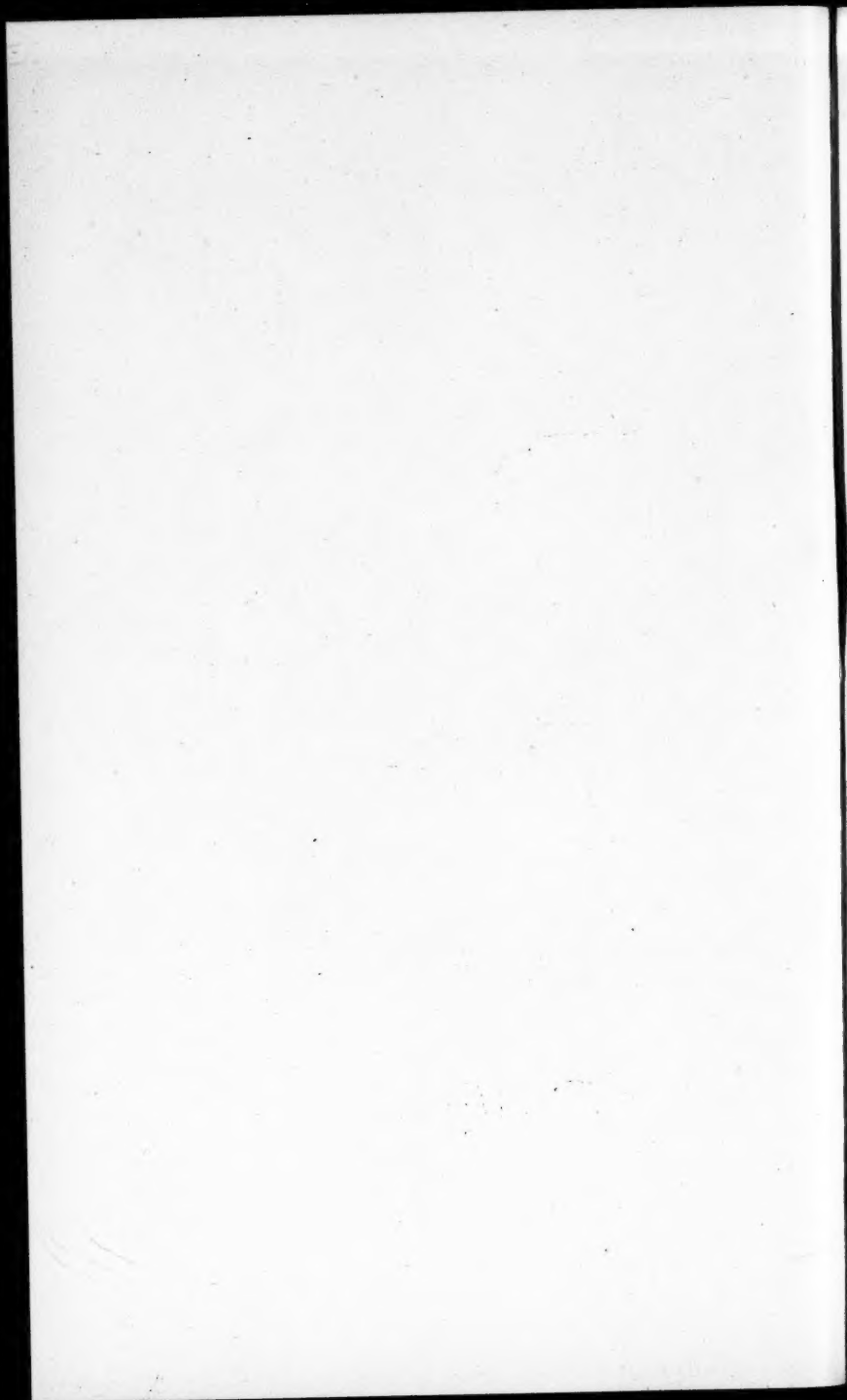
2. The second part of the paper discusses the current state of the medical profession in the United States. It points out that the medical profession is facing many challenges, including a shortage of doctors, a rising cost of medical care, and a growing emphasis on profit. It also points out that the medical profession is becoming more specialized, and that this is leading to a loss of the holistic approach to medicine that was once common.

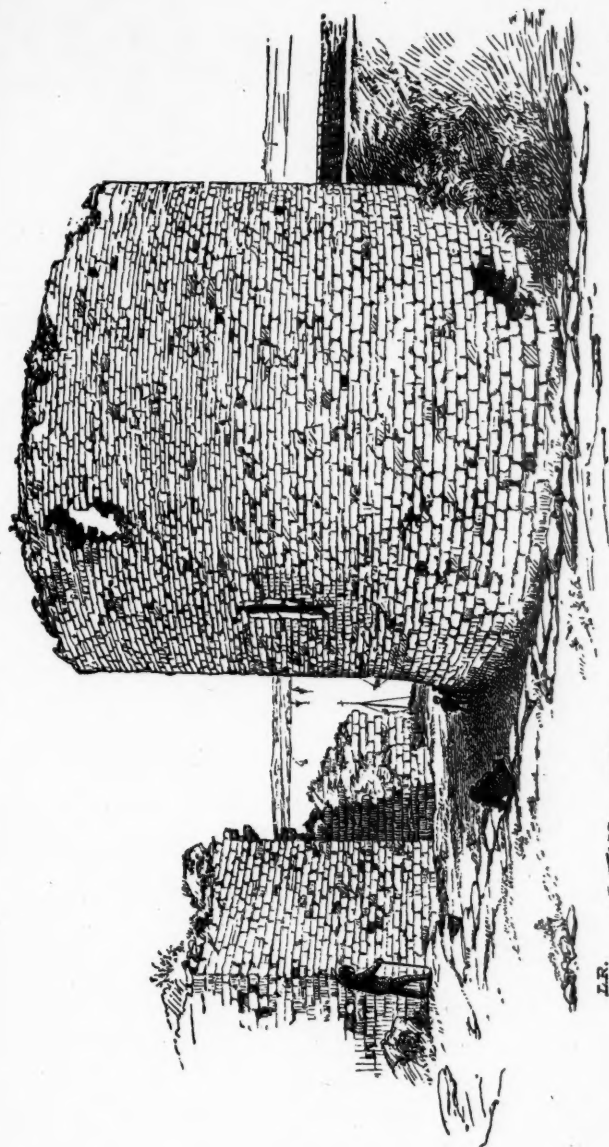
3. The third part of the paper discusses the future of the medical profession in the United States. It suggests that the medical profession should focus on providing high-quality, patient-centered care, and that it should work to address the challenges it is currently facing. It also suggests that the medical profession should continue to make contributions to the health and well-being of the American people, and that it should strive to be a profession that is respected and valued by all.



VIEW OF THE RUINS OF FLINT CASTLE,

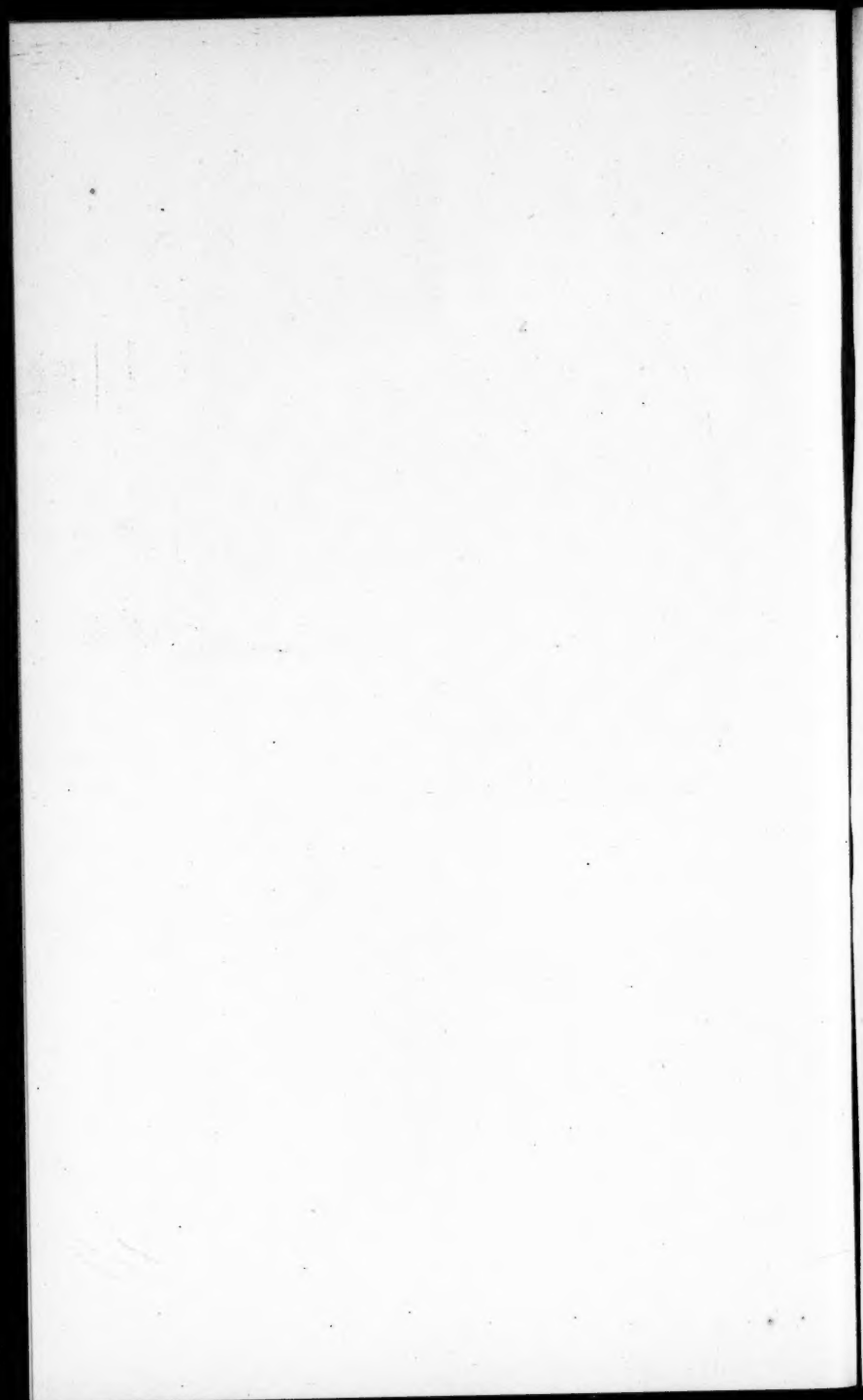
Taken from the Flint Marsh in 1882, showing the "Keep" and the Eastern Tower in the foreground.





THE KEEP OF FLINT CASTLE, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST, WITH CHESTER AND BEESTON IN THE DISTANCE ON THE RIGHT, AND THE WIRRAL COAST ON THE LEFT.





is shown by a Roll preserved in the Public Record Office in London. The strategic importance of the fortress arises from its commanding the ancient ford across the estuary of the Dee. The first Constable was Gunecelm de Badelesmere, who held office in 1278. Sir Roger Mostyn is described as Governor of the Castle in 1643, when he defended the Castle on behalf of the Royalists during the civil war of the seventeenth century. The Castle was dismantled by the order of Parliament in 1646, and since that time has served as a quarry for building material. Fortunately the ruins are now carefully looked after by the present Constable, Captain P. P. Penant, of Nantlys, who has placed a janitor in charge to see that no further damage is done.

The chief historical event which took place in Flint Castle was the meeting between King Richard II and Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, and afterwards King Henry IV, on the 19th of August 1399. The scene has been immortalised by Shakespeare in his play of *King Richard II*, Act III, Scene iii; and other accounts are given by Froissart in his *Chronicle*, and by Jean Creton, in French rhyme, in an illuminated MS. of the fifteenth century in the British Museum. (See Mr. Henry Taylor's *Guide to Flint Castle*.) It was here also that King Edward II met his favourite, Piers Gaveston, on his return from banishment in Ireland in 1321.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Henry Taylor we are enabled to give a plan and views of the Castle. (See also Buck's Views, vol. ii, pl. 391.)

*Flint Town Hall*.—After the Castle had been thoroughly examined a move was made for the Town Hall. Mr. Henry Taylor<sup>1</sup> here pointed out the various improvements effected in the decorations of the Council Chamber in order to make it worthy of the ancient borough of Flint. The painted ceiling (presented by Mr. Ross Mahon, Burgess; the artist being Mr. Josh. Hall, Town Councillor) is divided into fifteen panels containing the armorial bearings of the tribes of North Wales. Arranged round the walls are various pictures and other objects connected with the history of Flint. Amongst these are copies by the talented young Flintshire artist, Mr. Leonard Hughes, of the portrait of Richard II in Westminster Abbey; and of Colonel Roger Mostyn, the gallant defender of the Castle in 1643; a rubbing of the brass in Cobham Church, Kent, of Sir Nicholas Hauberk, Constable of the Castle, 1396-99; a water-colour painting of Edward the Black Prince; a case of seals relating to Flint; and Speed's Map of the County of Flint, dated 1610. On the table in the Council Chamber were displayed the Corporation and Church plate.

The etching here given of Col. Roger Mostyn is by Mr. Leonard Hughes, and has been kindly lent by Mr. H. Taylor.

The borough mace is of the time of William and Mary, and bears the initials W. M., R. R. (William and Mary, Rex et Regina); the

<sup>1</sup> Much valuable information will be found in Mr. H. Taylor's *Historic Notices of Flint*.

loving cup is of silver-gilt, and was presented to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Flint by P. Ellis Eyton, Esq., M.P.; and the Mayor's chain is a very beautiful copy of an Etruscan original in the Vatican Museum at Rome, manufactured by Senor Neri, and presented by Jane, wife of Richard Muspratt, on her husband's ninth election to the civic chair in 1876.

The inscriptions on the church plate are as follow: on the cover of the chalice, "The gift of Griffith Balls Evans, 1690"; on the paten, "The gift of an unknown person to the Church of Flint, 1761"; and on the flagon, "The gift of old Thomas ap Evan of Boles, left for Flint church 1663."

In a frame on the wall of the Council Chamber is an autograph letter from Prince Albert Victor, which is as follows:—

"February 16, 1885.

"To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough  
of Flint.

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

"I thank you heartily for your address of congratulation on the occasion of my attaining my majority. The ancient historical reminiscences which connect Flint with the Princes of Wales cannot but add greatly to the interest with which I receive your good wishes for my future.

"ALBERT VICTOR."

The portraits on the walls are inscribed thus:—

"Colonel Sir Roger Mostyn, Knight and Bart., the gallant Defender of Flint Castle, 1643.—Presented to the Corporation of Flint by the Right Hon. Llewelyn Nevill, 3rd Baron Mostyn, Xmas 1887."

"This copy of the celebrated picture of King Richard II, now in Westminster Abbey (the earliest known contemporary painting of an English Sovereign), was presented by the Right Honourable Lord Richard De Aquila Grosvenor, M.P. for the County of Flint, and John Roberts, Esq., M.P. for the Flint District Boroughs, having been painted by Mr. Leonard Hughes, a native of Holywell, Christmas 1885. King Richard II was made prisoner by Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards King Henry IV, in Flint Castle, on the 19th August 1399."

"This rubbing of the brass monument in Cobham Church, co. Kent, of Sir Nicholas Hauberk, Constable of the Castle of Flint, and Sheriff and Raglor of the county, 19th December 1396—2nd November 1399, was presented to the Mayor and Corporation of Flint by Philip Bryan Davies-Cooke of Gwysaney, A.D. 1888."

"Richard Muspratt, Esquire, Mayor of Flint, 1857, 62, 3, 5, 6, 74, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 80, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.—Presented by the present and past Members and Officials of the Corporation of Flint, by the Borough Justices, and by others associated with them, in recognition of his public and private worth, and in testimony of their appreciation of the deep interest he took in the welfare of Flint and its inhabitants.

"Midsummer 1886.

LEONARD HUGHES pinxit."

The presentation of the rubbing of the monumental brass of Sir Nicholas Hauberk is thus described in the *Flintshire Observer* for February 8, 1888:—

“The Town Clerk (Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A.), on behalf of Mr. P. B. Davies-Cooke of Gwysaney, Mold, offered for the acceptance of the Corporation a handsome drawing of the celebrated monumental brass of Sir Nicholas Hauberk, Knight, Cobham Church, Kent. It is the same size as the original brass; indeed, it is a rubbing from the brass, made by Mr. Davies-Cooke himself, the armorial bearings being emblazoned by an heraldic artist, under the supervision of the authorities at the British Museum. The frame is of oak, and it is panelled at the back. It measures 8 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 8 in.

“Sir Nicholas was appointed for life, Constable of Flint Castle, and therefore Mayor of the borough and Sheriff of the County, and also to the *Ragloria*, or Stewardship of the County, on the 19th Dec. 1396, in the reign of King Richard II. This appointment was afterwards confirmed by King Henry IV on November 2nd, 1399. It is recorded that Sir Nicholas kept the Castle in some state; that he maintained there at least four men-at-arms and twelve archers; and that he spent no less than £146 a year, a sum equal to about £1,750 *per annum* of our money.

“Sir Nicholas married Joan, the granddaughter and heiress of John de Cobham, third Lord Cobham. This lady married no less than five times, viz., 1st, Sir Robt. Hemengdale; 2nd, Sir Reginald Braybrooke; 3rd, Sir Nicholas Hauberk; 4th, Sir John Oldcastle, the leader of the Lollards; and 5th, Sir John Harpeden.

“The following reference to Sir Nicholas and this fine brass will be found in volume xi of the *Journal* of the Kent Archaeological Society (of which Mr. Arnold, solicitor, Rochester, is the Secretary), in a very able paper read before that Society, in 1877, by Mr. J. G. Waller, on the Lords of Cobham, the monuments, and the church:

“Sir Nicholas Hauberk was probably a soldier of fortune, for we hear of no family of that name; indeed, as we know, he appears to have been the only one who ever bore it. The name itself is but a *sobriquet* derived from the interlaced mail-tunic,—a fitting one for a soldier. In fact, it is easily paralleled as belonging to the same class as Shakespeare, Breakspear, Longspear, and Fortescue. He may have been one of the many free companions of whom the time was but too prolific, to whom war was a trade, and who amassed fortunes out of plunder, or from the ransom of their prisoners.

“Hauberk had evidently some esteem at the Court of Henry IV, or he would not have been selected as one of the six knights who formed part of the train of Queen Isabella, widow of Richard II, on her return to France in June 1401; nor of escort when the King went to Cologne, in 1402, to marry his eldest daughter, Blanche, to Louis Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria. There is good mention of him in the jousting held at Smithfield in 1393, where, John Stow tells us, ‘certain Lords of Scotland came into England

to get worship by force of arms. The Earl of Mare challenged the Earl of Nottingham to joust with him; and so they rode together certain course, but not the full challenged, for the Earl of Mare was cast, both horse and man, and two of his ribs were broken with the fall; so that he was conveyed out of Smithfield, and so towards Scotland, but died by the way at Yorke. Sir William Darell, Knight, the King's banner-bearer of Scotland, challenged Sir Pierce (Peter) Courtney, the King's banner-bearer of England, and when they had run certain courses, gave over without conclusion of victory. Then Cookeborne, Esquire of Scotland, challenged Sir Nicholas Hauberk, Knight, and rode five courses; but Cookeborne was borne over horse and man,' etc.

"In Cobham Church chancel still hang two fine specimens of tilting helmets of this time, and it can scarcely be doubted that they belonged to Sir Reginald Braybrooke and Sir Nicholas Hauberk. Hauberk's helmet may be identified, as his peculiar crest, a fish within a ring or garland (as shown in the drawing), required special means of attachment, which may be seen in the four staples in the apex.

"Sir Nicholas was twice married, his first wife's name being Matilda. She was living Henry IV (1390-1400), but nothing is known of her parentage. He died at Cowling Castle, October 9th, 1407, leaving, by a deed made on the 6th, all his goods and chattels, excepting one hundred shillings of silver, which he reserved, to Sir Hugh Lutterel, Sir Arnold Savage, William Cobham, Esq., and John Giffard, as it would appear in trust, by whom they were confirmed to Joan Lady Cobham, his widow, the same year. His son by her, named John (perhaps after Lord Cobham), died an infant.

"The brass to Sir Nicholas may be considered as about the finest of English military brasses of the time. It is similar in design to that of Sir Reginald Braybrooke, who died 20th September 1405 (he was with Richard II in Ireland in 1399, and perhaps also at Flint Castle), last described, excepting that his has in addition figures of the Virgin and Child on the right side of the Trinity, and St. George on the left. At his feet is a small figure on a pedestal, on which is inscribed 'Hic jacet Johñes fil's eor'.' The arms are pendent on the shafts of the canopy. His own are of an unusual and remarkable blazon, namely, checky *argent* and *gules*, a chief chapourné *gules* and *or*; i.e., a silver and red check having the part of the shields red, edged with gold. On the sinister side the same coat impales that of Cobham. His arms had in both shields been wilfully defaced, as if by heralds in officious exercise of their craft. Hauberk by them was evidently not considered entitled to bear them. His head lies on a helmet and crest, as above described, which was destroyed. The Latin inscription, translated into English, runs thus: 'Here lies [the body of] Lord Nicholas Hauberk, Knight, formerly the husband of the Lady Ioan, Lady of Cobham, heiress of Lord John of Cobham, founder of this College; which

certain Nicholas died at Cowling Castle on the 9th day of October A.D. 1407. To whose soul may God be gracious. Amen.'

"This handsome present, as a work of art, as a historical subject connected with Flint, is a distinct and valuable addition to the collection. Mr. Davies-Cooke is a member of an old Flintshire family of ancient Welsh descent, the members of which have for several hundred years taken a prominent part in the affairs of the county; and we are sure it is very pleasing to the inhabitants of Flint Borough to find that the members of the real old Flintshire families recognise that the old county and borough town is the right place to be the depository of these works of art and reminders of the traditions and past history of the county. This is the second gift Mr. Davies-Cooke has made to the borough, Mr. Davies-Cooke having previously presented the case of official seals, in connection with Flint now hung on the walls of this room."

The improvements in the decoration of the Council Chamber, projected by Mr. H. Taylor, were completed in 1886. The stained glass windows were designed by Mr. Drewitt, and executed by Messrs. Shrigley and Hunt of Lancaster, the subjects being—

First window,—arms of Edward I, Sept. VIII, MCCCLXXXIV (the date of the first charter to the borough). George Roskell, Mayor, 1836-7. By his daughter, Elizabeth Harnett.

Second window,—Edward III, Dec. VII, MCCCXXVII (the date of the second charter). James Eyton, Town Clerk, 1836-54; P. Ellis Eyton, Town Clerk, 1854-74; M.P., 1874-78. By their daughter and sister, Anne Parry Charles.

Third window,—Edward the Black Prince, Earl of Chester and Fflynt, xxth Sept. MCCCXXI (the date of the third charter). Arms of the Prince as Prince of Wales at this date. Henry Taylor appointed Town Clerk, 1874.

Fourth window,—Richard II, Nov. XXIXth, MCCCXCV (the date of the fourth charter). Arms of the King at this date. Richard Muspratt, seventeen times Mayor. By his daughter, Florence F. Muspratt.

Fifth window,—Philip and Mary, Nov. 5th, MDLV (the date of the fifth charter). Thomas Lockwood, Architect, 1885.

Sixth window,—William III, XIX Dec. MDCC (the date of the sixth charter). Thomas Lewis, Mayor, 1857, 1866, 1867.

The Fifteen Welsh Tribes, whose arms are painted on the panelled ceiling of the Council Chamber, are—

1st.—Hwfa ap Cynddelw, the first of the Fifteen Tribes, lived in the time of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. His office of Steward, by inheritance, was to bear the Prince's coronet, and to put it upon his head when the Bishop of Bangor anointed him. Many of the gentlemen of Anglesey hold lands from him by lineal descent. Sir Howel y Pedolau was a famous man in his time, and descended from him. Sir Howel's mother was King Edward II's nurse, and he being the King's foster-brother was in great favour with him, who knighted him. He was a very strong man, and could break or straighten horse-shoes with his hands. The arms, as represented on the panel, are, *gules*, between three lioncels rampant, a chevron *or*.

2nd.—Llowarch ap Bran lived in the time of Owain Gwynedd, and was the Prince's brother-in-law, both their wives being the daughters of Grono ap Owain ap Edwyn, Lord of Tegaingle. His arms are, *argent*, between three crows, with *ermine* in their bills, a chevron *sable*.

3rd.—Gweirydd ap Rhys Goch, of the hundred of Tal-Ebolion in Anglesey, who lived in the time of Owain Gwynedd and of his son David ap Owain, and from whom were descended the Foulkes of Gwernygryn, Flintshire. His arms are, *argent*, on a bend *sable* three lions' heads cabossed of the first.

4th.—Cilmin Troed-Du lived in the time of Merfyn Frych, King of Man (818-843), being his brother's son, with whom he came from the north of Britain when Merfyn married Epyllt, the daughter and heir of Conan Tidaethwy, King of the Britons. His posterity were wise and discreet men in all their ages, and many of them were learned in the laws in the times of the Kings and Princes of Wales, and were judges. From him are descended the Glynnnes of Hawarden Castle. His arms are—1, quarterly, *argent*, an eagle displayed with two heads *sable*; 2, *argent*, three fiery, ragged sticks *gules*; the 3rd as the 2nd, and the 4th as the 1st; over all, upon an escutcheon of pretence, *argent*, a man's leg *coupé à la cuisse*, *sable*.

5th.—Collwyn ap Tangno is said to be Lord of Efonydd Ardudwy and part of Llyn; and "it is true that his progeny have and do to this day possess and enjoy the greatest part of the said country", says Pennant. His arms were, *sable*, between three flower-de-luces a chevron *argent*. It is narrated of one of his descendants, Sir Howel y Fwyall, that he was in the battle of Poitiers with the Black Prince when the French King was taken prisoner, where with his pole-axe he behaved himself so valiantly that the Prince made him a knight, and allowed a mess of meat to be served before his axe or partizan for ever, to perpetuate the memory of his good service; which mess of meat, after his death, was carried down to be given to the poor for his soul's sake; and the mess had eight yeomen attendants found at the King's charge, who were afterwards called "Yeomen of the Crown", who had 8d. a day of standing wages, and lasted to the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

6th.—Nefydd Hardd, of Nant Conwy, lived in the time of Owain Gwynedd, who gave Idwal, his son, to be fostered by him; but Nefydd caused Dunawt, his son, to kill the young Prince at a place called of him Cwm Idwal; wherefore Nefydd and his posterity were degraded, and of gentlemen were made bondmen of Nant Conwy. His son, Rhûn, to expiate that foul murder, gave the lands whereon the church of Llanrwst was built. The arms are, *argent*, three spears' heads imbrued *sable*, pointed upwards. From him was descended Bishop Morgan of St. Asaph, who translated the Bible into Welsh.

7th.—Maeloc Crwm, of Llechweddiasaf and Creuddyn, lived in the time of Prince David ap Owain Gwynedd, about the year 1175. The most famous men descended of him were Sir Thomas Chaloner and others of that name, descended of David Chaloner of Den-



high, whose ancestor, Trahaiarn Chaloner, was so called because his grandfather, Madoc Crwm of Chaloner, had lived in a town in France called Chaloner. His arms are, *argent*, on a chevron *sable* three angels *or*.

8th.—Marchudd ap Cynan, Lord of Abergelau, who lived in the time of Roderic the Great, King of the Britons, about 849. Of him was Ednyfed Fychan descended, who being general of the host of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, was sent to the Marches to defend the frontiers from the approach of the English army, which was ready to invade them, under Ranulph Earl of Chester. Ednyfed killed three of their chief captains and commanders, and a great many of the common soldiers. The rest he put to flight, and triumphantly returned to his Prince, who in recompense for his good service gave him, among other gifts and honours, a new coat of arms; for the coat which he and his ancestors had always given before was the coat of Marchudd, being *gules*, a Saracen's head erased *proper*, wreathed *or*. The new coat was thus displayed,—*gules*, between three Englishmen's heads couped a chevron *ermine*. From the death of the last Llewelyn, Ednyfed's posterity were the greatest men of any in Wales. Of his descendants are Lord Newborough, Ffoulkes of Erriviatt, Morgan of Golden Grove, and other well known Welsh families.

9th.—Hedd Molwynog, of Uwch Aled, was Steward to Prince David ap Owain, and from him were descended Iolo Goch and Tudor Aled, the famous bards. His arms are, *sable*, a hart passant *argent*, attired *or*.

10th.—Braint Hir of Isdulas is said to have lived about the year 650, in the time of Cadwallon, whose nephew and chancellor he was. His arms are, *vert*, a cross flowery *or*.

11th.—Marchweithian, was called Lord of Isaled. The families and houses descended from him are many and eminent, among them being the Prices of Rhiwlas, Pantons of Coleshill, and the Parrys of Tywysog. His arms are, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, armed *azure*.

12th.—Edwin, commonly called King of Tegeingl. His son Owain had a daughter called Angharad, married to Griffith ap Cynan, King of North Wales. Many noble families of Flintshire and Denbighshire are descended from him, including, in the female line, the Mostyns of Mostyn and the Wynnes of Nerquis. Howel Gwynedd, "a very valiant and stout man", was also one of his descendants. Of the latter, Pennant says, he "siding with Owain Glyndwr against Henry the Fourth did much annoy the English; but on a time, being more secure than he ought to have been, he was taken by his adversaries in the town of Flint, who upon a place called Moel y Gaer cut off his head; and long time before, one Owain ap Uchtryd, being grandson to Edwin, kept by force of arms all Tegaingle under subjection, notwithstanding all the power of the king, lords, and country to the contrary." His arms are, *argent*, between four Cornish choughs armed *gules*, a cross flowery engrailed *sable*.

13th.—Ednowain Bendew was Lord of Tegeingl in the year 1079, whose residence is supposed to have been Ty Maen in the parish of Whitford. He is said by some to have been the Chief of the Fifteen Tribes. His arms were, *argent*, between three boars' heads a chevron *sable*.

14th.—Efnydd was commonly called the son of Gwenllian, who was styled the heiress of Dyffryn Clwyd because she possessed a very great portion of it. Her husband received from the King, on his marriage, seven townships, including Lleprog Fawr and Lleprog Fechan. He bore *az.* a lion rampant salient, *or*, wherewith he quartered his mother's coat, being *azure*, between three nags' heads erased *argent*, a fesse *or*.

15th.—Ednowain ap Bradwen, called by some Lord of Meirionydd. He bore *gules*, three snakes enowed in a triangular knot *argent*. It was upon a descendant of this family that Henry VIII bestowed the title of "Lusty Morgan", because the latter meeting the King in the streets late at night, and neither giving way, they drew swords and fought. It was afterwards sung,

"Morgan hir, mawr gan Harri,  
Mae Llundain dan d'adain di."

In connection with the portrait of Sir Roger Mostyn, the following article from *The Daily Telegraph* cannot fail to be of interest:

"'BRAVE SIR ROGER MOSTYN.'"

"When the will of the illustrious Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, who died in exile in France, 1674, was opened, it was found that he had bequeathed the manuscript of his *History of the Great Rebellion* to the University of Oxford, stipulating, however, that a period of thirty years should elapse between his death and the publication of his book. The University observed the injunctions of the testator more scrupulously than the executors of Talleyrand, who made a similar stipulation with regard to his *Memoirs*. When, early in the reign of Queen Anne, the *History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England* at length saw the light, there was a rush among the county families to purchase the bulky tome. It was obvious that Clarendon would speak at large of the most prominent actors in the mighty struggle between Charles I and his Parliament, and that it would be replete with matter concerning Cromwell and Ireton, Fairfax and Lambert, Falkland, Montrose, and Rupert of the Rhine. The county families, however, wanted to know what their grandfathers, the doughty Cavalier baronets and squires, had been doing during the great upheaval, and probably a very large proportion of the profits derived from the sale of Clarendon's *magnum opus* arose from the demand for it to stock the libraries of manors and halls.

"Among the country gentlemen who fought valiantly for the 'Man Charles Stuart', and yielded up their substance for his cause, almost to the last silver flagon and the last broad piece, there are

few more interesting types than Colonel Sir Roger Mostyn of Mostyn Hall, Flintshire, whose descendant, the sister and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Baronet, married, in 1794, Sir Edward Pryce Lloyd, who was created Baron Mostyn in 1831, thus reviving the *prestige* of a name of which all Welshmen have reason to be proud. The actual Lord Mostyn has performed a very graceful act by presenting to the Corporation of Flint a copy of a picture, by Sir Peter Lely, of the historic Sir Roger Mostyn; and it fortunately happens that the Town Clerk is also the historian of Flint, and was able to tell the Council many edifying things touching the exploits of one of the most notable of the Cavaliers, who is described by Whitelocke, his uncle, as 'a gentleman of good address and mettle; of a very ancient family, large possessions, and great interest in the country, so that in twelve hours he raised fifteen hundred men for the King, and was well beloved there, living very nobly.'

"Sir Roger's military career may be briefly stated. With his fifteen hundred henchmen he captured Hawarden Castle from the Roundheads, and afterwards marched with his regiment to the relief of Chester. Appointed by the King Governor of Flint Castle, he repaired the stronghold and put it in a state of defence at his own cost; but after a long siege, during which the garrison were reduced to eating their horses, he was forced to capitulate, though on the most honourable terms. His martial deeds ended by his taking a leading part in the famous defence of Chester.

"Many hundreds of Cavalier noblemen and gentlemen drew their swords quite as eagerly, and fought quite as heroically, for King Charles as Sir Roger Mostyn, but not all of them enjoyed, as he did, 'large possessions', and 'lived very nobly'. Perhaps the most characteristic trait in his conduct was that he gave up for the Royal cause no less a sum than £60,000; equivalent, according to the Town Clerk of Flint, to half a million of our present money. Mostyn Hall was stripped of all its valuables, and Sir Roger, who had been taken prisoner, but released on his parole, was so impoverished that he was fain, during some years, to live in strict seclusion at a farmhouse known as Plas Ucha.

"There were many Cavalier grandees who strove, according to their means, to emulate his loyal generosity. Some of the finest gold and silver plate in the kingdom, including a considerable quantity from the Universities, went to the melting-pot to keep the King in cash. Broad acres in thousands were sold or mortgaged for the same loyal purpose; and, indeed, had it not been for the unstinted devotion of the wealthy Cavaliers, it is doubtful how Charles could have continued the war for six months. Financially everything was against him: he could extort no more ship-money, no more benevolences, no more fees for monopolies, from his recalcitrant subjects. It was the Parliament who very grimly levied the taxes, and spent them in compassing the destruction of the throne. The French King, so lavish in his gifts to Charles II, could do nothing for Charles I; and when Henrietta Maria took refuge in

France, she nearly starved for want of food and fuel in the apartments which had been assigned to her in the Louvre. There was not a merchant or banker at Amsterdam or Venice (then the great financial centres of Europe) who would lend the bankrupt King any money, and the idea of a paper currency was yet in embryo. Finally, Charles laboured under the terrible disadvantage of having the City of London against him. Had they been true in their allegiance, the Corporation and the great City Guilds would have poured so much gold into his coffers as to strengthen the Royal sinews of war to such an extent that perhaps he might have coped successfully with the Parliament.

"Clarendon has had his majestic say on the Rebellion; White-locke, Macaulay, Forster, have added their stores of information and criticism to Clarendon's original deliverance; but there yet remains to be written a financial history of the Civil War; a war carried on without any great loans being contracted, and apparently without any very great increase in the taxation of the people by the victorious party. The sea, it is true, was open to the Parliament; but manufactures must have languished and trade declined at a period when nearly every considerable town in the kingdom was being besieged by one or other of the contending factions. The monetary mainstay on the Royal side was obviously the affectionate and self-sacrificing liberality of the Cavalier nobility and gentry, the superior clergy, and the Universities; but on the other side, the Parliament, as the war progressed, and its tide turned in their favour, found a very expeditious and convenient method of replenishing their exchequer. They laid hold of the 'Malignants', or Royalists, wherever and whenever they could, and extracted monstrous fines from them; and among the Cavaliers thus pitilessly amerced, few suffered more severely than Colonel Sir Roger Mostyn.

"It is gratifying, nevertheless, to learn that when Charles II came to his own again, gallant Sir Roger was created a Baronet, and was enabled to leave the humble farmhouse of Plas Ucha, and resume the occupancy of his ancestral mansion. By 1684 his fortunes had been so much mended that he was in command of the Flintshire Militia, one company of which he armed, clothed, and paid at his own expense; and it must have been with justifiable pride that he received at Mostyn Hall the Lord President of Wales, the first Duke of Beaufort, in his first official progress through the Principality. Brave Sir Roger died in his bed at Mostyn in 1690; but, like Sir Roger de Coverley, he must have come up to town from time to time to see the tombs and waxworks in Westminster Abbey, the lions in the Tower, and the window out of which Charles Stuart walked calmly to his doom.

"It was at an earlier period that gallant Sir Roger sat to Sir Peter Lely, then the painter in vogue; and curiously enough it was while examining the original, that the artist employed to copy it, Mr. Leonard Hughes, discovered a faded inscription on the canvas, which on being deciphered showed that the portrait was painted in

1652, and that the age of the sitter was then twenty-eight. He must, consequently, have been born about 1625, and could scarcely have come to man's estate when he was made Governor of Flint Castle, and held it so stoutly against the Parliamentary-Generals, Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Myddleton. In civil warfare, however, talent and enthusiasm are developed early. Napoleon was almost a boy when he commanded the artillery at Toulon, and he was but forty-five (the same age as the great Duke who vanquished him) when he lost Waterloo, and the mastery of the world to boot. Falkland was only thirty-three years old when he fell; Prince Rupert was but twenty-two when he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Royalist cavalry. It was on that side that most of the enthusiastic, the daring, the romantic young men were to be found. The seniors were mainly devoted to the Parliamentary cause. Cromwell was fifty when he was victorious at Worcester; Essex was fifty-one when he took the command of the armies of the Parliament.

"But so far as the picturesque and the dramatic are concerned, the Cavaliers were certainly more interesting than the Round-heads; and it is for that reason that relics and memorials of Charles Stuart and his adherents are more eagerly prized than any mementoes of the Parliamentary champions. Few collectors, we should say, would care to possess the leather apron of 'Praise God Barebones', or the steeple-crowned hat of Hugh Peters; while there are as many skulls of Oliver that they have become drugs in the market. On the other hand, every addition to the memorials of the Cavaliers is joyfully welcomed by the students of a most moving epoch; and the portrait of 'Brave Sir Roger Mostyn' will be viewed with interest and pleased attention not only by the people of Flint, but by all earnest students of one of the most exciting and most dramatic chapters in the history of England."

*Chester.*—Having seen Flint, the members left for Chester by the 10.30 train. On arriving at the Railway Station at 11 o'clock, they were joined by a party of the Chester Archæological Society. Mr. H. Taylor, Honorary Secretary of the Chester Society, at once led the way to St. John's Church, where, in the absence of the Rev. S. Cooper Scott, they were received by the Rev. G. Child.

*Church of St. John the Baptist.*—Here Mr. Taylor described in outline the architectural features of the old collegiate church and monastery. The church is situated outside the walls, at the south-east corner of the city, near the river, and between the Walls and the Grosvenor Park. The present church only occupies a small portion of the original building, as the choir is cut off just beyond the central tower, and the nave is incomplete at the west end. The plan now consists of a nave and choir under the central tower, with north and south aisles running along the whole length of the building, a north porch, and a tower at the north-west angle. The interior of the nave is a splendid example of Norman architecture, pro-

ducing a very imposing effect by the massive strength of the round piers and arches, calling to mind the nave of Durham Cathedral. The nave-arcades, four bays only of which now remain, are surmounted by a Transitional triforium and an Early English clere-story. The north-west tower fell in April 1881, crushing the porch beneath the *débris*. Fortunately carefully measured drawings of the porch had been made a short time previously, by means of which it has now been rebuilt. There are several interesting effigies and inscribed slabs of the fourteenth century lying in the north aisle of the nave.

A Saxon church is said to have been founded on the site of the present building by Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, A.D. 901-11. Belonging to this period are probably the headstones and other fragments ornamented with Hiberno-Saxon interlaced work, which were shown to the members in the vaulted crypt at the east end of the church. Sir Henry Dryden has kindly allowed his admirable drawings of three of these headstones to be reproduced here. They are all of the same type, having short, tapering shafts of rectangular section, surmounted by round heads, with three projections beyond the circle,—one at the top, and two at the sides. Projections of this kind are not common on the crosses of Wales, the only instances being at Penmon in Anglesey; but they are often found in Cornwall. (See A. G. Langdon in *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xlv, p. 232.) From the small size of the monuments in the crypt of St. John's Church, they were evidently intended to stand at the head of a grave, and therefore do not belong to the class of more important churchyard crosses like the one at Nevern in Pembrokeshire. The dimensions and decorative features of the three headstones are as follow:—

No. 1.—Total height, 3 ft. 8 ins.; width of circular head, 1 ft. 5 ins.; width across projections at each side of head, 1 ft. 6 ins.; width of shaft at bottom, 1 ft. 3½ ins.; width of shaft at top, 10 ins.; width of portion left rough, for insertion in ground, 1 ft. 11 ins.; thickness at bottom, 10½ ins.; thickness at top, 5½ ins.

*Sculpture on Front.*—On the head a cross with arms having expanded ends within a broad, circular band; in the centre of the cross a circular, raised boss surrounded by four smaller bosses in the angles of the arms; on each arm a triquetra-knot.

On the shaft a double bead-moulding at each side; at the bottom a semicircular panel ornamented with a scale-pattern, the space above being left plain.

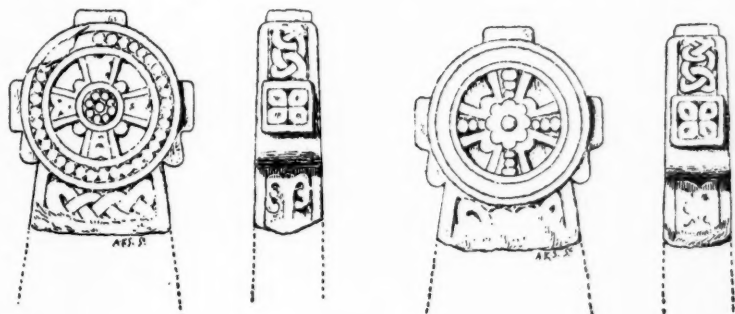
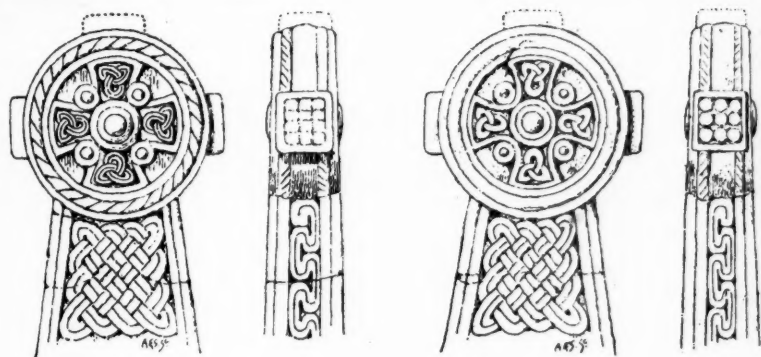
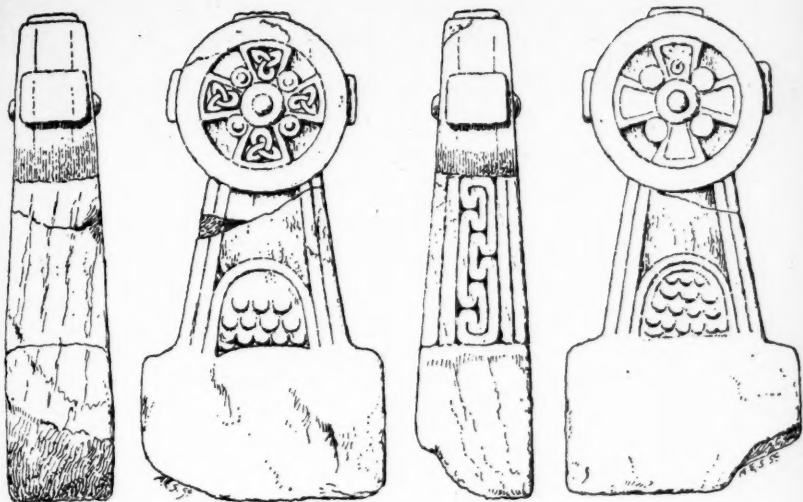
*Sculpture on Back.*—The same as on front, except that semicircular panel at the bottom of the shaft is surrounded by a double instead of a single bead-moulding.

*Sculpture on Right Side.*—Round part of head left plain; on the shaft a square border (key-pattern) formed of T's, with a double bead-moulding on each side.

*Sculpture on Left Side.*—Defaced.

No. 2.—Width of circular head, 1 ft. 6 ins.; width across pro-

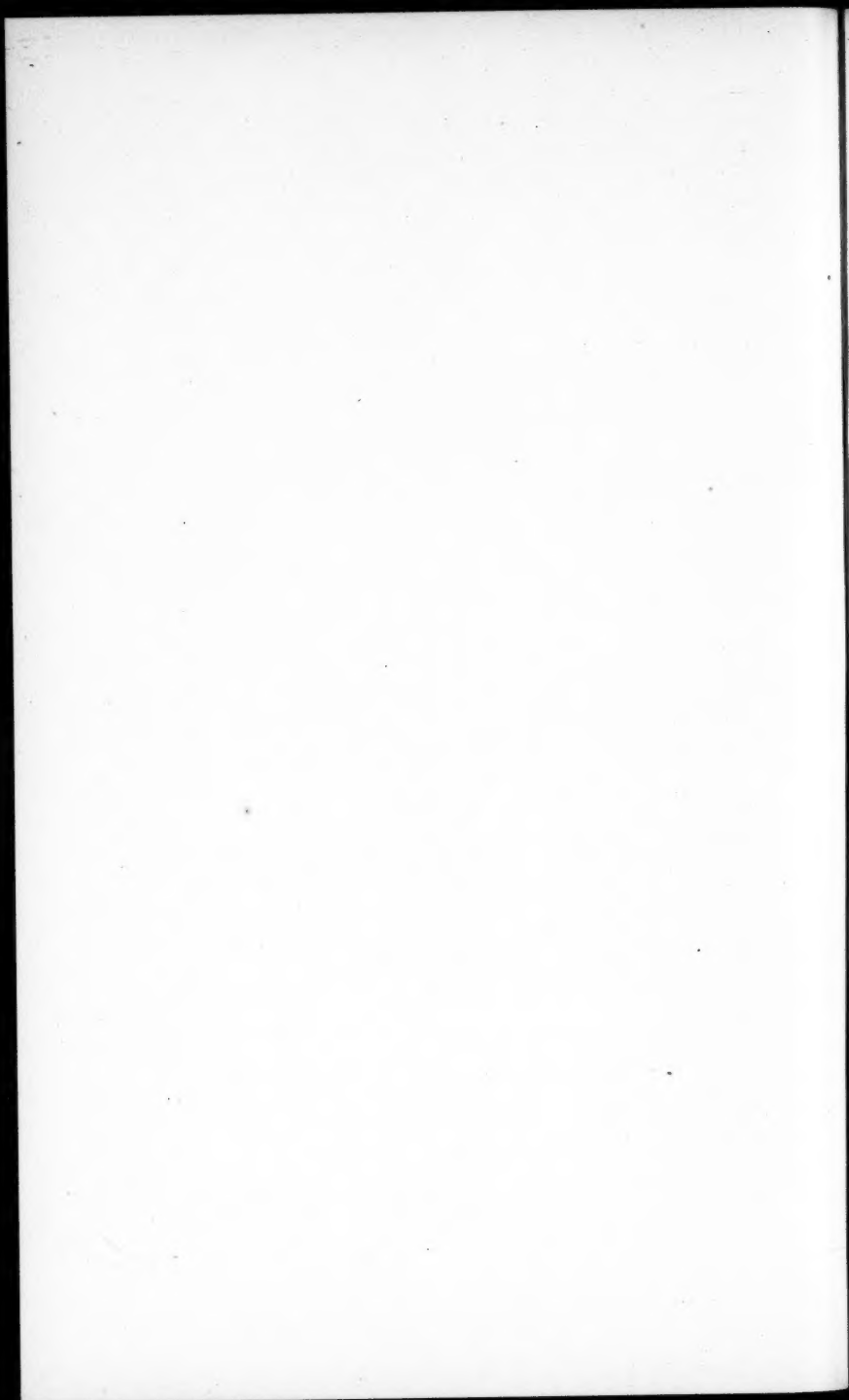




CROSSES AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CHESTER.

Scale  $\frac{1}{8}$  full size.







jections of head, 1 ft.  $8\frac{1}{4}$  ins.; width of shaft at bottom, 1 ft. 6 ins.; thickness at bottom, 7 ins.; thickness at top, 6 ins.

*Sculpture on Front.*—On the head a cross of similar design to that on No. 1, but having a flat cable-moulding on the circular ring; on the shaft a single panel containing a plait of eight bands, with a line along the centre of the band, and a double bead-moulding at each side.

*Sculpture on Back.*—Same as on front.

*Sculpture on Right Side.*—On the circular part of the head a raised cable-moulding on each side; on the ends of the square projections beyond the arms, six raised pellets; on the shaft a square border (key-pattern) formed of T's.<sup>1</sup>

*Sculpture on Left Side.*—Same as on right side.

No. 3.—Height, 1 ft. 9 ins.; width of circular head, 1 ft.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  ins.; width across projections, 1 ft.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  ins.; thickness at bottom,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins.; thickness at top,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  ins.

*Sculpture on Front.*—Cross of same shape as those on Nos. 1 and 2, but with additional projections at points where the shaft joins the head; the circular ring ornamented with a row of pellets, and the central boss also ornamented with pellets; on the shaft the remains of a panel of plaitwork of eight bands.

*Sculpture on Back.*—Same as on front, except that there is a rosette on the central boss, and rows of pellets on the arms.

*Sculpture on Right Side.*—On the upper quadrant of the round part of the head a plait of four bands terminating in a Stafford knot; on the ends of the square projections beyond the arms, a a quatrefoil; on the shaft, remains of foliage.

*Sculpture on Left Side.*—Same as on right side.

In addition to the headstones just described there are several other small fragments with the same style of ornament, amongst which is a small bit of a cross-shaft, measuring 9 ins. high by 10 ins. wide, by  $8\frac{1}{4}$  ins. thick; having on the front interlaced work, on the back the figure of a man, and on the side two twisted bands combined with double circular rings.

The crypt is a regular museum of architectural details of all periods. Some large vaulting-bosses are especially noticeable. They have carved upon them the Annunciation, Scourging, Betrayal, Christ showing His Wounds, etc. The crypt is so dark that these most interesting relics are completely hidden. It would be very desirable that they should be removed to some place where they could be seen to better advantage.

The west window is an admirable piece of stained glass decoration, embodying the history of the most remarkable events associated with the church. It was designed by Mr. Edward Frampton,

<sup>1</sup> The key-patterns on the side of No. 1 are not the same as that on the side of No. 2, for in the former case the cross-strokes of the T's lie in a straight line, whereas in the latter the cross-strokes of every other T lie in two different straight lines.

and presented by the Duke of Westminster on Easter Eve 1890. The following are the subjects :—

- (1.) The Massacre of the Monks of Bangor Is y Coed, A.D. 613.
- (2.) Founding of St. John's Church by the Saxon King Ethelred, A.D. 689.
- (3.) Edgar "the Peaceful" rowed up the Dee, A.D. 972.
- (4.) Peter, the first Norman Bishop, founds the present Church, A.D. 1075.
- (5.) Burial of Bishop Peter, A.D. 1085.
- (6.) The founding of St. Werburg by Hugh Earl of Chester, and Anselm, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1093.
- (7.) Robert II elected Abbot of St. Werburg, A.D. 1175.
- (8.) Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I, the first royal Earl of Chester, enters the City, A.D. 1256.
- (9.) The Dissolution of the College of St. John by Edward VI's Commissioners. A.D. 1548.
- (10.) Queen Elizabeth grants the fabric of the Church to the parishioners, and the advowson of the living, with the tithes, to Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight, A.D. 1581.
- (11.) The Siege of Chester and Flight of Charles I, A.D. 1645.
- (12.) The Restoration of the Episcopacy, A.D. 1660.

*The Cathedral.*—From St. John's Church the members went on to the Cathedral, where the Rev. Canon Blencowe undertook the office of guide, to the great satisfaction of those who followed him whilst describing the most notable features in the building. The Cathedral is situated within the quarter of the city bounded on two sides by the walls, and on the other two sides by Northgate and Eastgate. It did not become the Cathedral of the see of Chester until the time of Henry VIII, previously to which it was a Benedictine Abbey founded on the site of the ancient Saxon church of St. Werburg. It is amongst the less important of the English cathedrals; and although it will not compare with those of Lincoln, Durham, or York, yet it contains many interesting peculiarities. Like St. John's Church, it is built of red sandstone, unfortunately of a very perishable nature. Twenty years ago decay had made it far more picturesque than at present; but the weathering of the exterior could not be allowed to go further without endangering the whole fabric. Owing to Dean Howson's untiring efforts the building underwent a complete restoration, from the plans of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, in 1870-78, at a cost of £90,000.

Amongst other things of interest which attracted the attention of the party were the beautiful mosaic wall-decoration of the north aisle of the nave, recently completed; the fragments of St. Werburg's Shrine in the south aisle of the choir; the beautiful chapter-house; and the lector's pulpit and staircase leading up to it in the refectory. The stall bearing an inscription showing that it was the gift of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1874 had a personal interest for many of those present. The font also could not be passed by hurriedly by those interested in early

Christian art. It is of Byzantine workmanship, having been brought from Italy, and presented to the Cathedral, by Lord Egerton. It is of rectangular form, with pairs of beasts, two peacocks, the Chi-Rho monogram combined with the Alpha and Omega, and other ornament. The four modern pillars on which it is supported are very feeble in design. The mosaic pavement of the baptistery is appropriately decorated with a net and fish.

For description of the history and architecture of Chester Cathedral, see Murray's *Cathedrals*.

*Reception by the Mayor.*—At 1.30 the party were received at the Town Hall by the Mayor of Chester, Mr. J. Salmon, and the Mayoress, and entertained to luncheon, at the conclusion of which Lord Mostyn proposed the health of the Mayor.

He begged, on behalf of the Association, to thank his Worship for the very kind way in which he had received them, feeling sure that each and all would enjoy their visit to Chester very much, which included the old Roman remains, the Museum, the Cathedral, and the wonderful old fifteenth and sixteenth centuries half-timbered houses. They ought to congratulate themselves on having such a fine day for their visit to Chester, and if they only had a fine day on the morrow, they would have had one of the most interesting and successful Meetings the Cambrian Archæological Society ever had. He begged to give, in all sincerity, the health of the Mayor and Mayoress of Chester.

The toast having been heartily drunk, his Worship, in briefly acknowledging the compliment, welcomed the Association to Chester. They were (he said) enjoined in the "Old Book" to extend hospitality to strangers, and he was sure that in his position, and in conjunction with his friend Mr. H. Taylor, their Local Honorary Secretary, he had great pleasure in receiving them in the name and on behalf of the ancient city of Chester, at the same time hoping the Association would receive enjoyment as well as instruction from their visit. Replying on behalf of the Mayoress, his Worship said one valuable lesson he always learnt from her was to do whatever he took in hand well, and he hoped he had succeeded on the present occasion.

The Ven. Archdeacon Thomas, in proposing the next toast, pleasantly adverted to an incident in Welsh history, observing that they had lately visited a house in the adjoining county of Flint, which was pointed out as one in which a former Mayor of Chester was taken and afterwards hanged. But they did not do such things now, or burn one another's houses down. They came to Chester to see the wonderful remains in that most interesting city. Some good things they had seen, and some they had yet to see; but on occasions like that, when coming, as they did, from different parts of the country, their enjoyment and instruction were immensely added to by those who were acquainted with the memorable places they visited. It was well that the cordial thanks of the Association should be accorded to those gentlemen who had been kind

enough to act as their guides. He begged, therefore, to propose the health of the Rev. Canon Blencowe, who had conducted them through the Cathedral, and had explained to them as much as was possible within the time at disposal; to Mr. Henry Taylor, who had not only instructed them at the Church of St. John, but also at Holywell, and that morning, at Flint, had led them over the Castle; and to Mr. Alderman C. Brown, to whom they were to be indebted for much guidance and instruction. He begged, in the name of the Cambrian Association, to offer these gentlemen their cordial thanks for the very kind and instructive way in which they had guided them in their wanderings that morning.

The Rev. Walter Evans, Rector of Halkyn, also joined in the expression of thanks for the way in which the Association had been welcomed.

The toast was heartily drunk, and responded to by the Rev. Canon Blencowe, Mr. Henry Taylor, and Alderman C. Brown, the latter of whom mentioned as a curious coincidence that only so late as the Saturday previous an inscribed stone, dated 1674, had been pointed out to him in the City Wall, near the Nuns' Garden, mentioning the name of a gentleman as a "Muringer"; showing that Chester at the present time was in the possession of a fund of information, although it was yet to be discovered.

After luncheon the party inspected, with very evident pleasure, the ancient charters and regalia of the city, exhibited at the Town Hall under the superintendence of Mr. S. P. Davies of the Public Office.

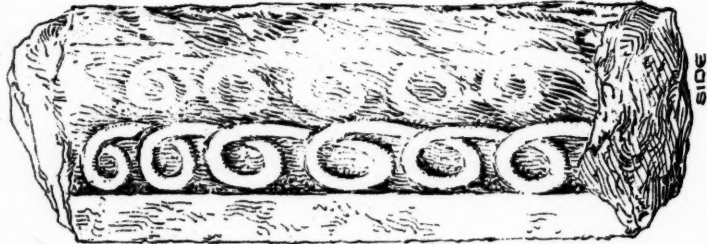
*The Walls, Roman Remains, and Mediæval Houses.*—At 3 o'clock the party left the Mayor's hospitable roof; some to make a perambulation of the City Walls, under the guidance of Alderman C. Brown, and others, accompanied by Mr. H. Taylor, to see the specimens of ancient domestic architecture with which Chester abounds.

The portion of the city enclosed within the Walls is approximately a rectangle measuring three-quarters of a mile from east to west, and one mile from north to south. The river Dee comes close up to the Walls on the south side, and then taking a bend outwards encloses the Roodee between it and the western Wall. The Shropshire Union Canal runs along the north Wall, and joins the Dee near the north-west angle. The four principal streets are parallel to the Walls, and intersect at right angles at a point a little to the east of the centre of the city. The streets take their names from the gates in the Walls to which each of them leads,—North Gate on the north, East Gate on the east, Bridge Gate on the south, and Water Gate on the west.

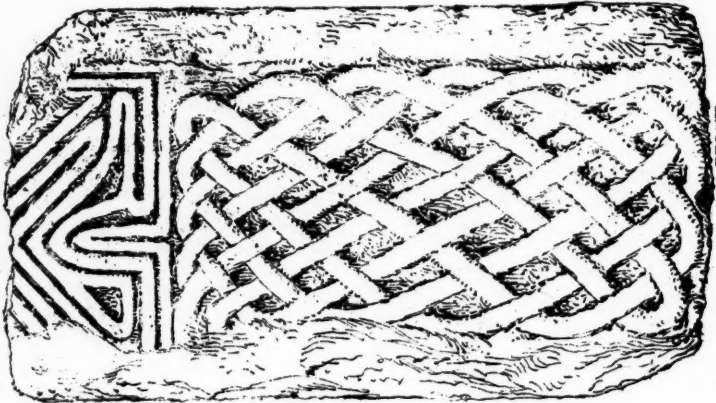
In the middle ages the duty of defending three of the Gates against the attacks of the "wild Welsh" was entrusted to the Stanleys, the Hungerfords, and the Talbots, while the citizens kept watch over the North Gate.

The upper part of the Walls is of the mediæval period, resting on Roman foundations. It varies in height from 12 to 40 ft., and

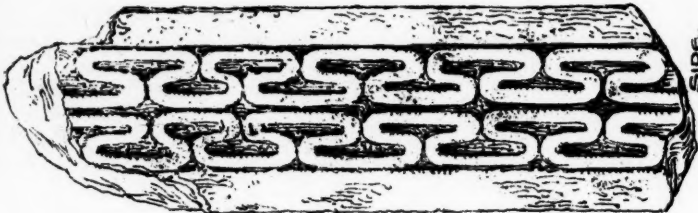




SIDE



FRONT



SIDE.

SAXON STONE - GROSVENOR MSS. CHESTER.

12 INCHES  
1 3 4 9  
A.E. SMITH. PHOTOGRAPHED BY G. E. C.

has a walk along the top the whole way round the city, being accessible from below by flights of steps at suitable intervals. In reconstructing a portion of the North Wall, near the Phoenix Tower, in 1887, a large number of inscribed and sculptured Roman stones were discovered, which are now in the Grosvenor Museum.

For description of Walls and inscribed stones, see J. P. Earwaker's *Roman Remains in Chester*; W. Thompson Watkin's *Roman Chester*; C. Roach Smith in *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xlv, p. 129; E. P. Loftus Brock, *Ibid.*, p. 39; and *Transactions of Chester Archaeological Society*.

Amongst the objects of interest seen in the city may be mentioned Bishop Lloyd's house (date 1615) in Watergate Street, with its curious carvings of Scripture subjects; the Rows and other specimens of domestic architecture; a fourteenth century merchant's cellar with groined vaulting; the celebrated Roman hypocaust and *sudarium*, beneath a shop in Bridge Street, described by Pennant in his *Tours in Wales*; and the base of a Roman column recently discovered, and preserved *in situ* by Alderman Brown.

*The Grosvenor Museum.*—The day's proceedings terminated with a visit to the Grosvenor Museum, where the Curator, Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S., explained the various antiquities preserved there. The collection of Roman remains is particularly good. When first started, it possessed an unusually large number of inscribed stones<sup>1</sup> from the ancient city of Deva, the home of the Twentieth Legion; and since the discoveries made in pulling down part of the North Wall in 1887, the building has become too small to hold all its treasures. The greater part of the available space in the middle of the room is blocked up with cases of art-objects lent by the South Kensington Museum, which are utterly out of place here, and might surely be removed with advantage.

A Roman pig of lead (A.D. 74) excited considerable discussion amongst the members. It was dug up in making the foundations of the Gas Works, near the Roodee, and is inscribed

IMP VESP AVG VT IMP C  
DECEANGL

The final L had been previously read I; and instead of one word, DECEANGL (the equivalent of Tegeingl, the ancient name of the county of Flint), the last word had been made into two, DE CEANGI (of the Ceangis).

The Grosvenor Museum possesses two sculptured stones of the Saxon period,—(1), a cross-head found at Hilbre Island;<sup>2</sup> and (2), portion of a cross-shaft found at Chester. The similarity of the ornament on the latter to that on the Maen y Chwyfan is remarkable, and seems to indicate that there must have been an intimate

<sup>1</sup> See "Illustrated Catalogue of Roman Altars and Inscribed Stones in the Grosvenor Museum," compiled by the Hon. Curator.

<sup>2</sup> Engraved in Hume's *Hoylake*.



connection between the Saxon monasteries of Cheshire and those of North Wales at the time that these crosses were made.

Amongst the latest acquisitions to the Grosvenor Museum, and not the least valuable, are the Penmaenmawr urns of the bronze age, described in Mr. J. P. Earwaker's paper printed in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series, vol. viii, p. 33.

#### EVENING MEETING, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21st.

The General Annual Meeting of members of the Association for business purposes was held in the Town Hall at 8.30 p.m. Killarney, in Ireland, was fixed as the place of meeting for the year 1891, at the invitation of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. The Committee submitted the following Annual Report, which was accepted by the general body of members :—

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1890.

The papers contributed to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* during the past year are quite equal in literary merit and general interest to those published in the *Transactions* of the leading antiquarian societies in England, Scotland, or Ireland. From the nature of the contributions promised there is every reason to believe that this high standard of excellence will be maintained. The Meeting of the Association in London, in the spring of 1889, was the means of opening the eyes of members to the vast storehouses of documents relating to Wales which are to be found at the British Museum and Her Majesty's Public Record Office. The very valuable papers by Mr. W. de Gray Birch and Mr. Arthur Roberts give a good idea of the treasures relating to the Principality to be seen at these institutions. The London Meeting also resulted in drawing from Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund a somewhat controversial article on Religious Houses in Wales, which shows that there are two sides to most questions. It is gratifying to find that Mr. Bund proposes to continue his studies in the same direction. Welsh historians who take an opposite view should furbish up their arguments in order to make an effective reply. Whilst on the subject of religious houses it is impossible to pass over Mr. R. W. Banks' original description of Brecon Priory, its suppression and possessions. Mr. Stephen Williams, after a slight rest from his labours at Strata Florida, has been able to take up the Welsh effigies, beginning with the fine specimens seen during the Cowbridge Meeting. The subject is well worth pursuing further, and a series of such papers, if afterwards made into a book, would form good companion volumes to Cutts' *Sepulchral Slabs* and Boutell's *Christian Monuments*. Mr. Griffith's paper on the Llandaff effigies is another step in the same direction. Every one will be glad to find that our veteran member, Professor



Westwood, still continues to write as ably on inscribed stones as he did nearly half a century ago, when the Cambrian Archæological Association was in its infancy. Professor Rhys, too, has a word to say on the important discoveries of Ogam inscriptions made by the Rev. Canon Collier and Mr. G. G. T. Treherne.

Whilst we welcome new contributors of literary matter, it is with the greatest regret that we have to record the death of those who have helped to raise the *Archæologia Cambrensis* to so high a position amongst its contemporaries. During the past year Mr. David Jones of Wallington has been taken from us. His knowledge of Glamorganshire history was almost unrivalled, as must have been apparent to every one who was privileged to listen to his lecture on the social condition of this country during the Tudor period, delivered at Cowbridge. His loss will be deeply felt both by personal friends and archæologists generally.

An exceedingly interesting paper on the "Gift of Hanmer to Haughmond Abbey" was submitted by the Rev. Canon H. Lee to the Editors of the *Arch. Camb.*; but after much consideration it was decided that, owing to its great length, it could not be published immediately. The Shropshire Archæological Society, having more space at its disposal, has published the first instalment in its *Transactions* for 1889-90.

Every endeavour has been made to keep up the character of the illustrations of the Journal, which have all been executed by Messrs. Worthington G. Smith and A. E. Smith. Owing to there having been no local fund to fall back upon for the illustrations of the Report of the Brittany Meeting, it would have been impossible to give so many Plates had it not been for the liberality of Mr. Wood of Rugby and our Hon. Treasurer, each of whom subscribed £10 towards defraying the necessary expenses.

The thanks of the Association are due to Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., and the Rev. W. C. Lukis for allowing their drawings of the megalithic remains in Brittany to be reproduced, as also to Mr. Banks and Mr. T. M. Franklen for placing their admirable photographs at the service of the Editors.

Several works on subjects of interest connected with Welsh history and antiquities have been submitted to the Editors for review, amongst which may be mentioned Archdeacon Thomas' *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, Mr. Stephen Williams' *Strata Florida*, and Mr. Gwenogvryn Evans' *The Red Book of Hergest*.

The "Archæological Notes and Queries" might be made more readable if members would contribute to this portion of the Journal with greater frequency, and use it as a means of intercommunication. It is particularly desirable that new discoveries should be noticed as early as possible. The Local Secretaries are, therefore, earnestly requested to keep the Editors *au courant* with what is going on in each county.

Something has already been done to bring the Cambrian Archæological Association into closer contact with the Societies in England

and elsewhere, by reprinting articles from their journals. The Editors have to thank those who have called their attention to matters of interest to Welsh readers in the journals of other Societies, and to the Councils of the different Societies for giving permission to use such articles in the *Arch. Camb.* In future it is to be hoped that more intercommunication still of this kind will take place.

#### HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT, 1890.

Since the last Report was presented at the Cowbridge Meeting, two years ago, the progress of the Association has been of the most satisfactory description. There are now on the muster-roll 305 names, whereas in January 1889 there were only 268. Your Committee, however, have with regret to record the deaths of two of your Vice-Presidents:

J. W. Nicoll Carne, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A.

C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.

As also of the following members:

W. Beamont, Esq.

Miss Dunkin

David Jones, Esq.

G. W. Nicholl, Esq.

Sir J. Allanson Picton, F.S.A.

The following names have been added to the list of members since the last Annual Meeting, and now await the usual confirmation:

#### ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

E. K. Bridger, Esq., Berkeley House, Hampton-on-Thames

W. Boyd Dawkins, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Woodhurst, Fal-  
lowfield, Manchester

E. Sidney Hartland, Esq., F.S.A., Gloucester

Jesus College Library, Oxford

The Rev. F. H. J. MacCormack, F.S.A.Scot., Whitehaven

Manchester Free Library

Evan Mathias, Esq., Hatton Court, London

Henry Owen, Esq., B.C.L., Savile Club, London

Hamlyn Price, Esq., Kandy, Ceylon

D. Lleufar Thomas, Esq., 2, Brick Court, Temple, London

John Williams, Esq., M.D., 63, Brooke Street, London

Robert Williams, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., 8, St. John Street, Adel-  
phi, London

#### NORTH WALES.

The Lady Augusta Mostyn, Gloddath, Llandudno

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Hawarden Castle

The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Asaph

F. Buckley, Esq., Milford Hall, Newtown  
 Edward Griffith, Esq., Springfield, Dolgelley  
 Thomas Hughes, Esq., Greenfield, Holywell  
 J. O. Jones, Esq., Brynbella, Penmaenmawr  
 The Rev. D. Jones, Pwllheli Vicarage  
 Rev. Morgan Jones, Bangor  
 The Rev. J. Morgan, Llandudno Rectory  
 R. Ivor Parry, Esq., Llys Ivor, Pwllheli  
 Edward Roberts, Esq., Mona View, Caernarvon  
 Theodore Row, Esq., Ruthin  
 The Rev. R. Owen Williams, Holywell Vicarage  
 Miss Frank Wynne, Ystrad Cottage, Denbigh

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Swansea  
 Sir W. T. Lewis, Mardy, Aberdare  
 The Rev. J. J. Beresford, Llanarthney  
 Joseph A. Bradney, Esq., Talycod, Monmouth  
 Ernest Clark, Esq., Carmarthen  
 R. D. Cleasby, Esq., Penoyre, Breconshire  
 R. Preston Cole, Esq., Llandrindod  
 The Rev. W. Dovey, Llansannor Rectory, Cowbridge  
 David Evans, Esq., Ffrwdgrech, Breconshire  
 Miss Harford, Falcondale, Lampeter  
 Joshua Hughes, Esq., Rhosycadar Newydd, Cardigan  
 The Rev. J. Hughes, Cwmda Rectory  
 T. N. Joseph, Esq., Swansea  
 The Rev. C. W. Lewis, Heyop Rectory, Knighton  
 Iltyd Nicholl, Esq., F.S.A., The Ham, Cowbridge  
 H. P. Powel, Esq., Castle Madoc, Breconshire  
 D. M. Richards, Esq., Mardy Office, Aberdare  
 J. E. Samuel, Esq., Dowlais  
 Miss Talbot, Margam Park, Taibach  
 J. Vaughan, Esq., Merthyr Tydvil  
 D. Williams, Esq., 5 Commercial Place, Aberdare  
 Thomas Wood, Esq., Gwernysed Park, Breconshire

THE MARCHES.

The Rev. Canon R. H. Morris, D.D., Eccleston, Chester

The retiring members of the Committee are :

J. R. Cobb, Esq.  
 Egerton G. B. Phillimore, Esq.  
 George E. Robinson, Esq.

And it is proposed that the following be elected

Egerton G. B. Phillimore, Esq.

George E. Robinson, Esq.

And H. F. J. Vaughan, Esq., *vice*, J. R. Cobb, Esq., who as Local Secretary for Breconshire continues to be a member of your Committee.

Your Committee, at a Special Meeting held at Shrewsbury on April 23rd, decided that the Index should at once be put into the printer's hands, and appointed your Chairman of Committee, your Treasurer, and Mr. Romilly Allen, as a Sub-Committee to arrange about the printing of it. They also considered the revised rules, which have been printed, and will be presented to you for confirmation.

#### EXCURSION, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22ND.

The last day of the Meeting was also the finest, so that there was no necessity for the use of a cloak like the one described in the Life of St. Winifred. Every year, on the Vigil of St. John the Baptist, St. Winifred sent a cloak to St. Beuno by placing it on a stone in the fountain, when it was immediately conveyed to him, floating down the stream on the stone. "The virtue of this cloak, on account of the merit of the virgin, was such that wheresoever St. Beuno might be clothed therewith, it neither got wet with rain, nor was its nap turned by the wind. From the event of such thing St. Beuno called the coat 'Siccus'." There is a stone still to be seen beneath the water of St. Winifred's Well, which is called St. Beuno's Stone. This is, no doubt, the one that was formerly credited with such miraculous properties.

*Watt's Dyke.*—Starting at 9.30 A.M., some of the party went to see a portion of Watt's Dyke, situated just outside the town of Holywell, on the north-east side; but the majority made straight for the Church and St. Winifred's Well which lies close to it. Watt's Dyke is an earthwork of the same description as Offa's Dyke. Nothing is known of its history. Its course is marked on the Ordnance Map, running in a south-easterly direction between Northop and Mold, nearly parallel with the shore of the estuary of the Dee, at a distance of from three to six miles from it, and then turning south at Hope towards Wrexham and Oswestry. Offa's Dyke runs parallel with Watt's Dyke, the latter being to the east of the former, and consequently further away from the foot of the Welsh Mountains, and nearer England.

*Holywell Church.*—Holywell Church possesses hardly any interest for the antiquary. There are some tablets with inscriptions to the memory of members of the Mostyn and Pennant families in the interior, and a mutilated effigy of a priest with a maniple, holding a chalice against his breast.

*St. Winifred's Chapel and Well.*—Adjoining the churchyard, and upon the same level with it, is the chapel above St. Winifred's Well,

a building in the Perpendicular style, having a frieze of sculptured beasts forming a moulding running round the whole, similar to that already noticed at Mold Church.

The Well lies immediately beneath the Chapel, the floor of the latter being supported by the vaulted ceiling of the former. The Well is approached by a flight of steps from the road. Camden says of it: "Under this place I viewed Holywell, a small town where there is a Well much celebrated for the memory of Winifred, a Christian virgin, ravished here and beheaded by a tyrant; also for the moss, it yields very sweet odour. Out of this Well a small brook flows (or rather breaks through the stones, on which are seen I know not what kind of red spots), and runs with such violent course that immediately it is able to turn a mill." Nothing is more astonishing than to see the enormous volume of water which rushes out from the stream, and the clacking of the wheel of the mill which Camden speaks of is still to be heard. It is not more than twenty yards from the spring.

It is hardly necessary here to repeat all the legends connected with St. Winifred. Those who are interested in the subject may consult Rees' *Cambro-British Saints*, Bishop Fleetwood's *Life and Miracles of St. Winefred*, Capgrave, *Nor. Leg. Angl.*, and *Vita SS.*, iv, 20, No. 3. The life of the Saint is said to have been written by the contemporary monk Elerius; but the earliest authentic account is that given in the twelfth century by Robert, Prior of Shrewsbury (MSS. in British Museum, Claud. A v, and in Bodleian Library, Oxford, Laud. 94). Ralph Higden, in his *Polychronicon*, has a curious Latin poem about St. Winifred, in which he tells us that the descendants of Caradoc, who beheaded St. Winifred, were condemned to bark like dogs until they came to bathe in the Well:

"Qui scelus hoc putaverat  
Ac nati et nepotuli  
Latrant ut canum catuli  
Donec Sanctæ suffragium  
Poscant ad hoc fonticulum  
Vel ad urbem Salopiæ  
Ubi quiescit hodie."<sup>1</sup>

The Well is rented by the Roman Catholics, and large numbers of pilgrims annually visit the place that they may take advantage of the reputed miraculous properties of the waters in order to be cured of various diseases. Suspended from different parts of the roof and walls of the Well are to be seen many *ex voto* offerings of crutches, etc., left by grateful persons who have been healed at the Well. The feast of St. Winifred is on November 3.

The structure over the Well is a very beautiful specimen of Perpendicular architecture, erected by Margaret, Countess of Rich-

<sup>1</sup> "Historiæ et Anglicanæ Scriptores XX", by Thomas Gale. Oxford, 1691. P. 190.

mond, the mother of Henry VII; to whose generosity we also owe the churches of Mold and of Northop.

A plan of the Well is given in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii, p. 148, and general views will be found in Pennant's *Tours in Wales* and Buck's *Views*, vol. ii, Pl. 395. The shape of the basin of the Well is an eight-pointed star, having angles of 90 and 135 degrees. Vertical mullions or pillars rise from each corner of the star to support the vaulted roof, and the spaces between were originally filled in with tracery (now gone) which screened the Well off from the passage running round it. The chamber in which the Well is enclosed is square, having no openings in the walls, except in the front, which is pierced by three low-pointed arches, and a door in one of the side-walls. There are flights of steps within the chamber on each side of the basin of the Well, in front, leading down to the bottom. The bosses of the vaulting are ornamented with the arms of the Stanley family, Catherine of Arragon, and others. There is a very large cylindrical, pendent boss over the centre of the Well, covered with elaborate sculpture.

Outside the Well is a large bath, open to the air. Under the water, at one corner, is St. Beuno's Stone, already mentioned.

*Basingwerk Abbey*.—Leaving St. Winifred's Well and its medieval associations with much regret, a drive of a mile down the road along the west side of the gorge formed by the stream which issues from the Well, brought the party to Basingwerk Abbey. The ruins are situated on rising ground on the east side of the entrance to the valley, about a quarter of a mile south of the Holywell Railway Station. Papers on Basingwerk have been published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. i, p. 97, and in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. xxxiv, p. 468, by Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock. Buck's *Views* (vol. ii, Pl. 389) may be referred to as showing how much of the ruin has been destroyed during the present century. Giraldus Cambrensis lodged a night at Basingwerk (A.D. 1188) when in the train of Archbishop Baldwin on his progress through Wales to preach the Crusade. He calls it "Cellula de Basingwerk", which does not seem to favour the idea that there was a large monastery there at that time. Ranulph, second Earl of Chester (A.D. 1131), was one of the greatest benefactors to the Abbey, and possibly its founder.

The style of the architecture of what remains of the Abbey is very late transitional Norman or perhaps Early English. The north side of the nave, north transept, and choir, are completely gone, although their position might be ascertained, no doubt, by excavation. The west wall of the nave is standing to a height of 8 ft., and the south wall to a height of 2 ft. 6 in. The west and south walls of the south transept are complete, and the triple lancet-window in the south gable is the most prominent feature in all the views of the Abbey. The pointed arch leading from the south aisle of the nave into the south transept is still perfect. The width of the aisle may be fixed by the respond of the nave-arcade. The



springing of the arches of the central tower can be seen at the top of the south-west pier, the only one now standing. To the south of the south transept are the ruins of a long range of buildings on the east side of the site of the cloisters. The east walls are the most perfect. When Buck's View was taken the west walls also were in existence. The lower story was occupied by the sacristy, chapter-house, frater, etc.; and the upper story, the holes for the floor-beams and rows of lancet-windows of which are not yet destroyed, was used as the monks' dormitory. Part of the chapter-house forms a chamber lighted by lancet-windows, adjoining the east side of the range of buildings, and entered from it through two round arches springing from a pillar in the centre of the opening. On the south side of the site of the cloisters is the refectory, which is perfect with the exception of the roof, and contains some good Early English architectural details.

One good result of the visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association to Holywell will be that there is a chance of the ruins of Basingwerk Abbey being systematically excavated. Mr. T. Vaughan Hughes has commenced to dig some trenches on the site of the north transept, and has discovered several encaustic tiles. Mr. Hughes has, unfortunately, no special knowledge as to how such a work should be undertaken; but he has promised that he will do nothing further without advice from some competent authority. It would be better to leave the thing altogether untouched than to do it badly.

By kind permission of the Council of the British Archæological Association, and with the author's sanction, we are enabled to reprint Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock's paper (vol. xxxiv, pp. 468-76):—

"The site of these ruins testifies to the truth of what we are able to glean from the history, at present obscure, of this building, that it was not founded for Cistercian monks. There is here no secluded dell shut in from the surrounding world by high hills, and lying on low ground close to a stream. There are several such in this immediate neighbourhood; but they were set aside, and the site selected for this house is higher ground than other positions near it. It overlooks the country on almost every side, while on the north and west is a broad and extensive panorama of the estuary of the Dee, with the long lines of the Cheshire hills beyond. The site has probably been an inhabited one from long prior to its use by a colony of monks, since to the south-west stretches the line of Watt's Dyke, which after its lengthy course terminates close to here, and apparently in connection with the old fortification, Basingwerk Castle, the traces of the foundation of which are at no great distance. The presence of a fortification in close proximity to a Cistercian house is a great anomaly, since these monks, as a general rule, sought for the most secluded spots, far away from the traffic of men. We may accept it as confirmation enough of the meagre history that the Cistercians came late to this site, which was formerly occupied by other monks, and is additional evidence beyond what we

have from the elevated rather than the secluded position. The only example known to me of a Cistercian establishment on high ground is at Scarborough, close to the approaches of the Castle, and the same arrangement may have occurred here.<sup>1</sup> The history and the site, however, confirm one another, and we may consider it is determined that the Cistercians were not the first monks to settle here, but we have no record of their arrival. The entry of the foundation does not occur in either of Mr. W. de Gray Birch's two lists; and the *Brut y Tywysogion* does not aid us, although mention is made of the adjacent Castle.

"The charter of King Henry makes no mention of the Order of monks; and the fact of the dedication to St. Mary, universal in Cistercian abbeys, does not help us, for it is shared by other and older bodies. We have certain evidence, which has often been referred to, of the existence of a religious settlement here in early times, prior to the year 1119, since in that year Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, being on his way to the Well of St. Winifred, was attacked by the Welsh, and sought refuge in an Abbey in the neighbourhood, which was undoubtedly on the site of the present building. We may safely conclude that the original foundation was by one of the early princes of Wales, since the charters of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth and David his son speak of donations having been given by their predecessors. This evidence is conclusive that the original monks must have been an older body than the Cistercians; but there is no record when, and under what circumstances, the latter became the possessors.<sup>2</sup>

"It is not my intention to go closer into the present meagre documents, from which all that is known at present of the history is derived. These have frequently been passed under review, and it may be better to leave them until they can be better traced by the light of some probable future discoveries. I will not also attempt to solve the discussion as to whether the charter already referred to was granted by Henry II or Henry III. Two points may, however, be glanced at,—one is that the building whose ruins we now see could not have existed (except some small part) in 1188, since Giraldus Cambrensis in that year stayed here for one night, and he speaks of the Monastery simply as a 'small cell' ('Celula de Basingwerk').

<sup>1</sup> It may be noted, however, that Scarborough was but a cell attached to a foreign house, and has nothing whatever of the usual Cistercian plan.

<sup>2</sup> These charters are of later date than the time of Henry II, but no mention is made of any charter of this King. This absence of usual custom rather favours my belief that it was Henry III, and not Henry II. King Henry's confirmation is but a grant of gifts to the Monastery, and therefore no preceding charters (if any) had occasion to be referred to. The Chapel of Basingwerk is given by the King, and described as being that in which the monks *first* dwelt, and we may therefore infer that some new buildings were either erected or in progress. The bulk of the ruins cannot be ascribed to Henry II; but the time of Henry III would do very well.



"We shall presently see that the architectural evidence indicates a later date for the bulk of the building; and this is so far opposed to the foundation in the time of Henry II, since some few, it may be, of the buildings generally bear some relation to the period of the charter. Another is with respect to the foundation by Henry II here, or at least somewhere in the locality, of a house for Knights Templars. Because no remains of this are known to exist, the very foundation has been denied. Argument like this is always dangerous; but it cannot be admitted in this case, since it is referred to more than once in almost contemporary chronicles. A notice of this event in *The Waverley Chronicle*, under date 1157, may, however, be accepted as conclusive, since it speaks of King Henry having concluded works at Rhuddlan Castle and Basingwerk Castle, and between the two a house for Knights Templars.<sup>1</sup> This gives us alike the date, the founder, and the position; and it also indicates that we may at once dismiss the title of 'Templars' Chapel', actually given by some writers, including even Pennant, to the existing refectory here, for 'inter hæc duo Castra' must have been miles away. The above extract is valuable also for its negative evidence that King Henry II, while he had his masons at work on the adjacent castles and elsewhere, did nothing to the buildings here, since it would have been recorded.

"The works to the Castle were but repairs, probably after the battle fought here, in 1156, between King Henry and the Welsh; but we learn from the *Brut y Tywysogion* that in 1165 Basingwerk Castle was destroyed by Owain Gwynedd. It is called 'Dinas Basing', and this title may be noted as another Saxon name occurring along the line of Offa's and Watt's Dykes.

"Let us turn to the ruins of the Abbey, and endeavour to glean what they have to reveal of their own history. Notwithstanding the different aspect of the site we find here a perfect arrangement of a Cistercian house, remarkable not only for its completeness, so far as traces remain, but for the purity of its design and the harmony among all the parts.

"The abbey church has a slype or sacristy adjoining its south transept; next in order, going south, the chapter-house; then probably the parlour; and lastly, the day-room or calefactory. These form one side (the eastern) of the cloister-space. The south side of the latter has, in the south-eastern angle, the kitchen; and next to it the refectory, which is built, as is so frequently the case, north and south. The buildings on the west side are gone. The dormitory extended over the whole of the eastern buildings. A large, long range of buildings of brick and stone, with a superstructure of heavy oak timbers, filled in with wattle and plaster, extends eastward from the kitchen, and were formerly cellars and storehouses.

<sup>1</sup> "Castrum Rowelent firmavit, et dedit illud Hugoni de Bello Campo, et aliud Castrum, scilicet Basingewerch, fecit, et inter hæc duo castra unam domum militibus Templi."

"Let us examine these in detail. The church had its east end close to the bold, cliff-like bank, which comes more or less close to the whole northern side as well; and below the cliff, dividing it from the public road, is an extensive fishpond, now divided into two by a high modern bank which formerly carried a tramway from the high ground on which the Abbey stands, across the public road by a bridge, and with a slope to the low level of the land below, and so on to the edge of the river. The church was cruciform; but at present all that is visible are the south gable of the south transept, with a triplet of lancets above the line of the roof of the abutting dormitory; the west wall of this transept, with the arch into the south aisle of the nave, and one of the responds to the south-west of the usual central tower, with one attached column of the nave-arcade in it; the cloister-door; a small height of the south aisle wall; and just enough of the west wall to enable us to make out the ground-plan. The church is built of the brown sandstone of the district; not a very durable material, and the surface has succumbed considerably to the action of the elements. The mouldings and other ornamental works have, therefore, suffered severely, but they can readily be made out. The aisle-arch is of plainly chamfered orders springing from an abacus, and the same is observable above the engaged half-round column of the nave-arcade; but we may observe that the face west of the nave had a third chamfered order, carrying the thickness of the wall, which is greater than the width of the pier. The capital is all but gone. The tower-pier has a bold corbel to carry the additional thickness next to the nave-columns, and space was thus obtained beneath it for the choir-stalls. The bearing arches of the tower spring from very handsome corbels close under the springing, and not from shafts. The arches were of plainly chamfered orders only. The corbels and traces of the arches over are only visible from the south and west arches in the one solid pier,—the only relic of the central tower. There is a trace of a clerestory-window of the nave, and its internal string-course, and we may conclude that they were single lancets. There was no triforium. The cloister-door, which is circular-headed, has been carefully moulded with clustered beads, hollows, and bow-tells, in several recessed orders; and the west (central) doorway into the nave probably had a door somewhat similar, but only traces are visible of a recessed order or two to the south jamb.<sup>1</sup> In the south wall of the transept is a pointed doorway to afford access to the night-stairs from the monks' dormitory. The stairs were of wood, and have, therefore, quite disappeared. There are two lines

<sup>1</sup> The rough bank of earth touching the north-west angle of the nave is part of the disused tramway. The masses of old walling and concrete in the hedge skirting the fishpond, next the public road, have most probably been brought from the ruins above or from Basingwerk Castle; but their position appears old. From there being no mark of the rood-loft against the tower-pier, as at Valle Crucis, it is probable that it was more to the west in the nave here, as it was there formerly.

of roof of the south aisle of the nave visible over the arch leading into the transept, showing a reconstruction at a different slope. The style of the church is Early English of a good type (early thirteenth century), and, when perfect, of excellent effect. The base of the south wall of the south transept seems somewhat earlier, and may be a portion of the 'small cell' which existed in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis. It has a small, round-headed opening into the sacristy; a chamber, however, now quite destroyed; but we may trace a round-headed and chamfered doorway which afforded entrance to it from the cloisters, and also a portion of a square-headed Perpendicular window eastward.

*"The Chapter-House.*—The main body of this building, entering from the cloisters, has quite disappeared, and the two conspicuous round-headed arches, which are often taken for the entrance, in reality do but lead into an eastern projection of the chapter-house, and were formerly within the building. The clever way may be noted in which the builders have carried the thick wall above upon a thinner wall beneath. The projection is of the same Early English date, and has been vaulted with quadripartite vaulting, but with additional ribs, to meet the piers of the three eastern lancets. These windows and the two lateral ones are moulded, and of much beauty. They have been glazed, but not into rebates. A sinking, as if for a frame, is visible. The projection was probably covered originally by a lean-to roof; but in fifteenth century times a chamber was constructed over it (probably the muniment-room), and opening from the dormitory. The chapter-house proper has had a flat ceiling, and the dormitory a boarded floor, since the holes for the beams remain.

*"The Day-Room.*—This must have been a spacious apartment, lighted by an eastern range of broadly splayed lancets, which, from the fact that they have no rebates for glass, appear to afford evidence that the poor monks in this their most social working room had no shelter from the elements. The Rev. Mackenzie Walcot states that this was so at Old Cleeve, and from similar evidence; but the windows here, and there also, may have been glazed with movable frames only, secured to the iron stanchion-bars; and let us hope that they were. The ceiling has been formed at the same level as that of the chapter-house. A door opens externally direct to the east. No trace is apparent of a chimney in the existing ruins, probably owing to their overgrown state; but it may have been in the south wall, where there are signs of reconstruction; or in the west wall, now demolished. The parlour was probably next the chapter-house, but there are no traces. The east wall has external buttresses, and one of these, at the south-east corner, has been retained, although the wall it abuts against is fifteenth century work.

*"The Dormitory,* over, has also a range of eastern, unglazed windows. The walls are too much broken by gaps to determine the position of any fireplace; but a shaft is shown in Buck's View. The entrance to the monks' night stairs is perfect on this side; and

next it is evidence of the reconstruction of the angle-wall of the transept when the dormitory was built, showing that the base of this wall is older. The roof has been of a sharp pitch, as is shown by the water-table beneath the three lancets of the transept; and to prevent obstruction to these, it has been hipped back in its upper portion. A small doorway has opened from the south-east angle, now much dilapidated; and it was probably for the passage of the sacristan to watch the sanctuary light, as at Valle Crucis. The slope of the transept-gable is still preserved by a few of its coping-stones which totter above the lancet-windows.

"*The Kitchen* adjoined the day-room, from which there is a door in the south wall, and another in the splayed south-west corner. A large part of the east wall is down, but enough remains to indicate that this apartment is late fifteenth century work. It is built against the older buttress, and there are traces of cross-walls. The fireplace opening is to the south, and between two good Perpendicular windows, now blocked.

"*The Refectory* is a remarkable building, which has been of much beauty. Buck's View shows it with a perfect roof, a gable-cross, and with four lancet-windows. It is now roofless, and the gable is broken down to the ground-level, leaving thus but the three external walls and two jambs only of the gable-windows. The internal appearance is of great beauty, so far as the west wall is concerned, for it is filled with a series of varying splayed niches, some of which have been pierced with windows, now blocked. These are adorned with beautifully moulded shafts, banded, and with caps and bases, and arched heads above them with labels, etc.; all very elaborately moulded, and having small nail-headed bands. Some are round-headed, with quatrefoils; and there is a small, low, round-headed doorway in the west wall. There is a locker close to the north wall, and opposite to it is a serving door from the adjacent kitchen. The whole of the eastern wall has a perfectly plain surface, in curious contrast to the opposite one, and is most probably of later date. The north wall is comparatively modern, and built of older materials since the dissolution. A few of the old stone corbels remain, and indicate that the roof had principal rafters, while from Buck's View we know that it was of a high pitch. The work generally agrees with current work such as we find in England; but it is somewhat later in date than other Early English work here.

"*The Cloister* space has been occupied by an ambulatory around its four sides, of wood, covered with a sloping roof. We may notice one of the corbels against the wall of the south transept.

"The long range of offices to the east of the kitchen, already alluded to, are of interest on account of their almost unaltered condition; but they are in a terrible state of neglect, the eastern part, where there is an L-shaped prolongation southwards, being partially unroofed. The massive timbers and the solid construction are deserving of admiration. The upper floor, approached by probably the original rough stone steps, is used in part for a storage of

tanned hides, while in others various unsavoury stages of a tanner's business are being pursued.

"The history, as told by the ruins, agrees in the main with recorded history. We have traces of an early building, and we have a later and perfect Cistercian plan. Although, as we have seen, history is doubtful of the date of the latter, the architecture tells us that this must have been carried out very early in the thirteenth century, and by English rather than by Welsh hands.<sup>1</sup>

"The usual traditions with respect to the removal of portions of the building to other places are as numerous here as elsewhere in Wales. A part of the roof is at Cilcain Church. This is, perhaps, as true as that of the glass of Llanrhaidr Church, so far away, being also from here. The whole area of the church and most of the other buildings is overgrown with nettles, long grass, and weeds, while several large trees have taken firm root, and with their foliage cover the weather-worn ruins with a grateful shade. Filth appears everywhere. The roofless refectory is used as a horse-litter. Rough mounds of accumulated earth cover, to a great extent, the foundations of the transepts and choir. The noise of the neighbouring manufactories reaches us, with the odour of alkali and copper. The lofty chimney of the opposite Greenfield Works, the noise of the passing trains, and the moaning wind through the outstretched wires of the electric telegraph, all alike tell us of altered life and society, and of the change that has fallen upon this spot,—a change with advantages, let us hope, but which should not make us forgetful of the past.

"Something is due at the hands of the men of this century to these remains, and it is to be hoped that our Meeting may be the means of directing the attention of the owner of these ruins to their neglected condition. Since the foundations of the entire ground-plan are most probably perfect beneath all the signs of neglect which surround us, it is greatly to be desired that a little care and attention should be bestowed, not only for the preservation of what is left (which is very necessary), but also for the uncovering of what is buried. A small outlay and a little loving care only are needed to render these remains as interesting, in proportion to their extent, as those of Valle Crucis; and the earth accumulated over the site might cheaply be formed into a raised bank to act as a barrier to guard them from further havoc. I hope that some remonstrance may be recorded by this Meeting in favour of these remains, which shall not only result in what we see being carefully guarded for the future, but that all the portions buried beneath us may be revealed and cared for. A small cost would transform this neglected

<sup>1</sup> The distinctive features of ancient Welsh buildings are sufficiently marked to indicate a different school from English work. This applies, however, more to earlier than to later works, and least of all to sixteenth century ecclesiastical buildings. Indeed, the English fashion of apses, which revolved then, as we see at Henry VII's Chapel and at Coventry, appears also at Gresford Church and Holywell.

spot into one of beauty, valuable not only for research, but for the recreation of the busy population around it."

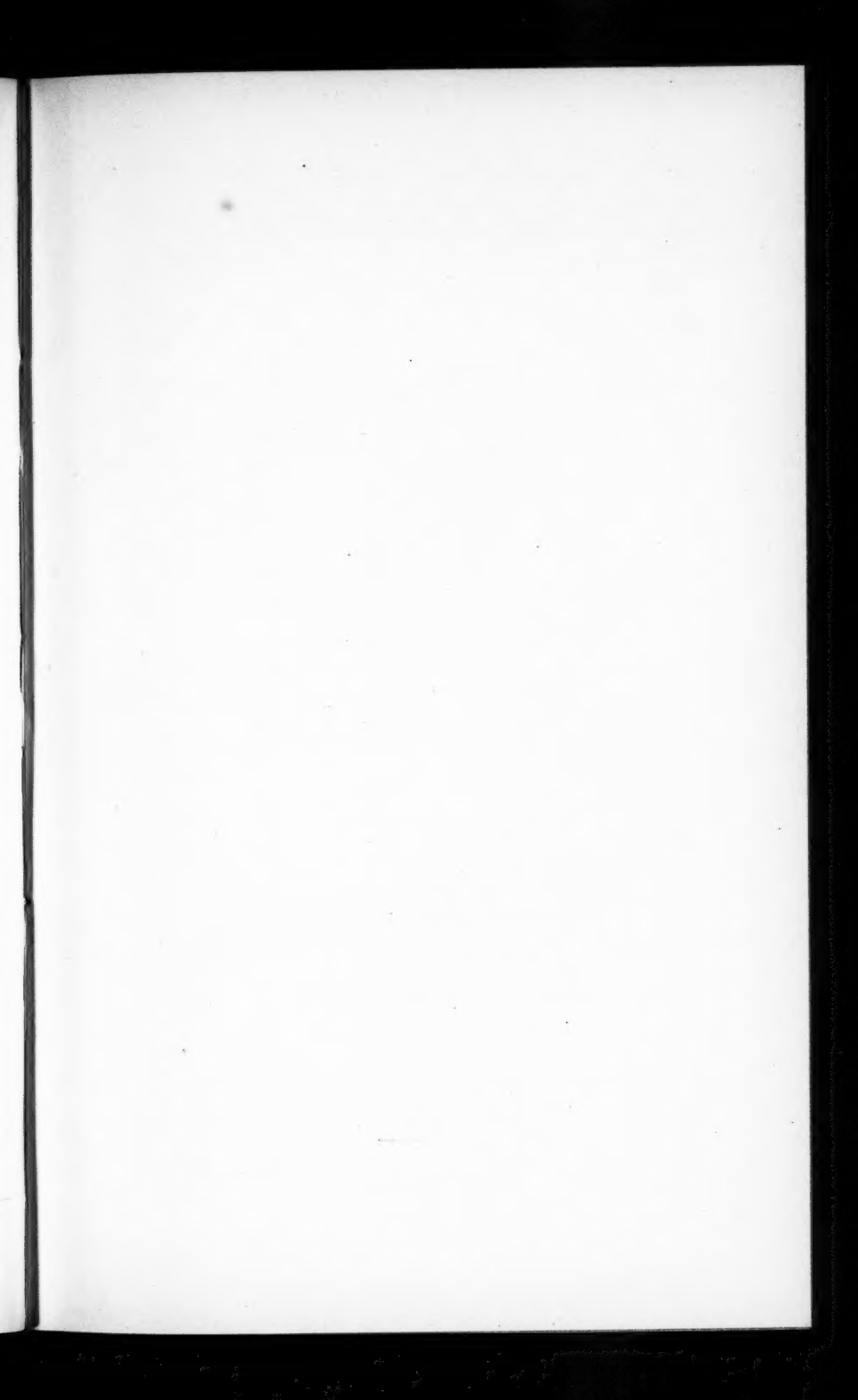
A passage from the *Life of St. Werburg* has been quoted (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. i, p. 97) to prove that there was a monastery at Basingwerk in the time of Richard, son of Hugh Lupus. Basingwerk is certainly mentioned in the *Life*, but nothing is said of a monastery. Perhaps some confusion has arisen in consequence of its being stated that a monk advised the Constable, William of Chester, to pray to St. Werburg; but it was a monk of Hilbre, not of Basingwerk. The story is as follows:

"Whiche prayer ended with wepyng and langour.  
Beholde and consider well with your gostly ee  
The infinite goodness of our Saviour;  
For like as Moises devided the redde see,  
And the water of Jordan obeyed Josue,  
Eyght so the depe river of Dee made division.  
The sondes drye appered in syght of them ech one.  
The Constable consyderynge, and all the company,  
This great Miracle transcending nature,  
Prayed and magnified our Lord God Almighty,  
And blessed Werburge the virgin pure.  
They went into Wales upon the sondes sure,  
Delivered their lorde from drede and enmitie,  
Brought him in safe garde agayne to Chestre cite."

(Metrical *Life of St. Werburg*, by Henry Bradshaw, a monk of Chester, taken from an earlier source. Printed by Pynson in 1521. Two manuscript copies in Bodleian Library, Oxford, and British Museum. Reprinted by Chetham Society, vol. xv, p. 187, 1848). In canto xviii it is related "Howe sondes rose up within the salt see against Hilburghee, by Saint Werburghe, at the petition of the Constable of Chestre."

The poem goes on to say that Richard, son of Hugh Lupus, intending to make a pilgrimage to Holywell, is attacked by the Welsh, and sends a message to his Constable, William, son of Nigell, at Chester, to raise an army and meet him at Basingwerk. The Constable marches with his army to Hilburghee (Hilbre), hoping to get ships to take him across the Dee, but finds none. A monk of Hilbre then recommends him to pray to St. Werburg.

*Downing.*—The next place visited was Downing, formerly the residence of Thomas Pennant, the great Welsh antiquary, which is situated about three miles west of Holywell Railway Station. The house was built in 1627, and afterwards altered by Thomas Pennant, who was born in the yellow room on June 14, 1726. He was enabled to spend money on improvements owing to the fortunate discovery of a valuable lead-mine on his estates. Thomas Pennant's branch of the family came from Bychton, which lies midway between Downing and Mostyn Hall. A full description of Downing and its contents will be found in Pennant's *History of the Parishes of Whiteford and Holywell*. The members were allowed to see the interior of the house, through the courtesy of the Earl of Denbigh.







INSCRIBED STONE AT DOWNING.

SCALE:  $\frac{1}{12}$  full size.

*Downing Inscribed Stone.*—Afterwards an inspection was made of an inscribed stone which was brought from Caerwys, and is now erected in the garden, close to a small artificial lake below the house. It is a rude whinstone boulder, 3 ft. 9 in. high, by 3 ft. wide, by 1 ft. 6 in. thick, inscribed, in debased Latin capitals of the sixth or seventh century,

HIC IACIT MVLI  
ER BONA NOBILI

(Here lies a good and noble wife); or, according to Professor Rhys, "here lies the good wife of Nobilis". The M of MVLIER is the only letter of the minuscule form, indicating a transition from the Roman capitals to the Hiberno-Saxon minuscule.

The Downing inscribed stone stood formerly a mile from Caerwys. It was used as the gate-post at the entrance of a field where many Roman coins were found. It was removed to its present position in the last century. (See Prof. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, pl. 89, No. 4; Camden's *Britannia*, Gough's edition, vol. iii, p. 223; and Pennant's *Tours in Wales*, Rhys' edition, vol. ii, p. 76.)

*Mostyn Hall.*—From Downing the members went on to Mostyn Hall, where they were received by Lord Mostyn, the President of the Meeting, and conducted over the house and grounds, in batches of twenty, under His Lordship's able guidance. Afterwards they were most hospitably entertained to luncheon.

The most interesting objects at Mostyn Hall are a splendid gold torque found at Harlech Castle in 1692; a Roman cake of copper, 11½ ins. in diameter, and 2½ ins. thick, weighing 42 lbs., inscribed

SOCIO ROMAE

and

NATSOL

The silver harp used at Welsh Eisteddfods, the commission for the Caerwys Eisteddfod in 1568, and a rude wooden vessel, of uncertain use, found in a bog near Dinas Mowddwy, Merionethshire, were shown. (See Prof. Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 169.) Lord Mostyn also exhibited (under a glass case) a selection of his valuable collection of Welsh MSS. for the inspection of members.

Mostyn Hall is built of stone, with mullioned windows and pointed gables. The oldest portions date from the time of Henry VI; but it has been remodelled and added to at various times, the most important changes having been effected by Sir Roger Mostyn in 1631. The large bay window, which is so striking a feature in the exterior, was erected at this date.<sup>1</sup> The views from the grounds, across the estuary of the Dee, are very beautiful.

Mostyn Hall was visited by the British Archaeological Association during the Llangollen Congress in 1877.<sup>2</sup> On that occasion Mr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., of the British Museum, gave an

<sup>1</sup> See Pennant's *History of the Parishes of Whiteford and Holywell*.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xxxiv, p. 407.

interesting account of the books and MSS. in the Library, amongst which are to be found the following:

*MSS.*—Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester. (English, fourteenth century.)

Lydgate's "Fall of Princes." (English, fourteenth or fifteenth century, with illuminated initials.)

Play written by Athony Munday, who died in 1636.

Ovid, Suetonius, and other classical authors. (Italian, fifteenth century.)

Three copies of Froissart's "Chronicle." (French, fifteenth century, with illuminated miniatures.)

Service-Book. (French, fifteenth century, with illuminated miniatures and borders.)

Dante. (Italian, fourteenth century.)

Several French Bibles.

Latin Bible. (Fourteenth century, with illuminations.)

Chronicle of St. Werburg.

Giraldus Cambrensis.

Several Welsh MSS. (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries), including History of England, Llyfr Coch Nannau by Ellis Griffith.

*Books.*—Original Folio Shakespeare.

*Letters.*—Mostyn Correspondence, 1672-1740, 11 vols.

(For Catalogue of MSS., see Hist. MSS. Commission, 4th Report.)

*Whitford Church.*—After leaving Mostyn Hall, the next place visited was Whitford Church, a mile and a half to the southward. The only objects of interest here are some fragments of sepulchral slabs of the fourteenth century, and a sundial with a Welsh inscription, found whilst the church was undergoing restoration by Mr. Ewan Christian, and some monuments belonging to the Mostyn family. The flagon of the Communion plate is dated 1755, and the paten 1733. For further particulars see Pennant's *History of the Parishes of Whiteford and Holywell*.

*The so-called Roman Pharos.*—Before returning to Holywell, the members went to see the so-called Roman Pharos, situated in a wood called Coed y Gareg, on the top of a hill, a mile to the west of Whitford. The tower is a comparatively modern building, as is evident by the wooden lintels to the windows. The invention of the Roman Pharos theory is due to Pennant (see *History of the Parishes of Whiteford and Holywell*.)

#### EVENING MEETING, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22ND.

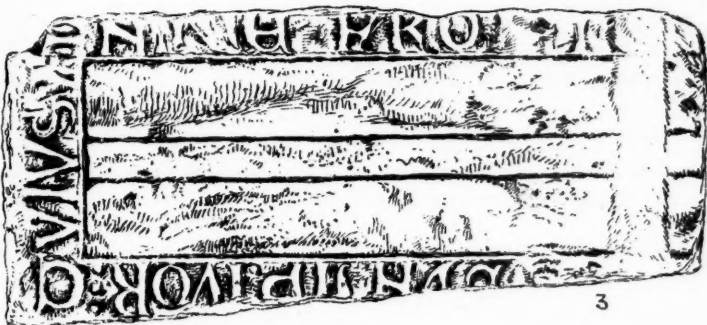
A public meeting was held at the Town Hall at 8.30 P.M., at which papers were read by J. W. Willis-Bund, Esq., F.S.A., on "Monasticism in Wales", and by Edw. Owen, Esq., on "Caerwys." These papers will be printed in a future Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.



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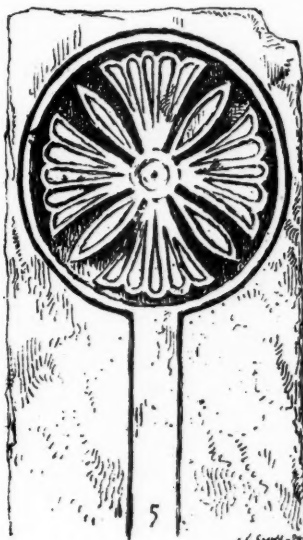


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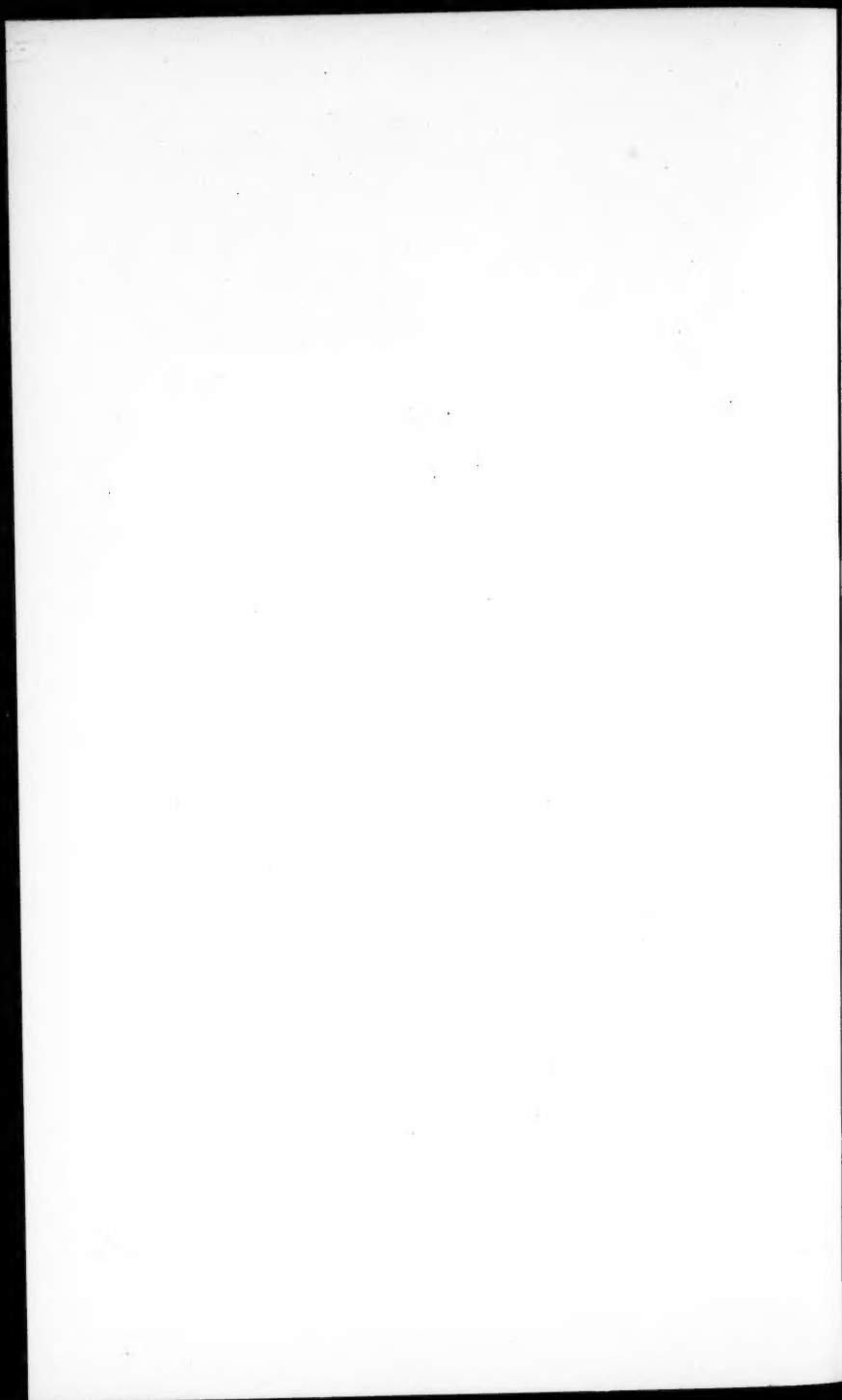
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12 FEET



## NOTE ON PIG OF LEAD IN CHESTER MUSEUM.

WE extract from *The Western Mail* the following correspondence, which arose out of a notice in that paper of the Association's visit to Chester, as containing a discussion of several important points not touched upon at Holywell, and as elucidating the topographical history of the district within which we recently met:—

"SIR,—In your issue of Friday, the 22nd instant, the statement of Archdeacon Thomas' discovery in the Chester Museum on Thursday the 21st instant, requires correction. It is there stated that 'the inscription upon a pig of lead found at Flint has hitherto been given as *Deceango*. The correct reading was found to be *Deceangi*.' The facts are that the reading has hitherto been *Deceangi*, which has been taken by some to stand for *De Ceangis* ('from the Ceangi'), but that Archdeacon Thomas discovered that the letter hitherto read as *i* in the word on one of the pigs of lead in the Museum (for there are *two*) was unquestionably an *l*. Subsequently I examined the other identically inscribed pig, where the *l* of the word is still clearer than in the first. Moreover, it appeared to me that there was no trace whatever, in the last letter but one, on either of the pigs, of the vertical bar which distinguishes a *g* from a *c*, and that the word is to be read *Deceancl*. If this stands for the modern *Tegeingl*, as I presume it must do, we should, of course, expect a *c*, not a *g*, in the first century A.D.; but, unfortunately, the incrustation of the lead in both pigs makes this point less certain than it might be.

"Finally, *Tegeingl* was not 'the Welsh name of the present county of Flint', but only of the northern portion thereof; the portion, however, in which lead is mostly found.

"I am, etc.,

EGERTON PHILLIMORE.

"P.S.—I have had squeezes taken of the word *Deceancl* from both pigs, which entirely confirm the reading now given of the last two letters."

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"SIR,—In regard to the letter of Mr. Egerton Phillimore in your issue of the 29th of August, correcting two words in the Report of the Association's visit to Chester, I beg to state that the errors are those of the telegraphist, and not of your Correspondent, as an examination of the 'copy' handed in will at once indicate.

"Mr. Phillimore observes that there are *two* pigs of lead bearing the word *Deceangl* or *Deceancl*, and conveys the impression that he was the discoverer of the right reading of the stamp upon the

second pig. This is not so. Both pigs had been examined, and squeezes taken, before Mr. Phillimore's attention was expressly drawn to them. Mr. Phillimore may possess some occult information to prove that "Tegeingl" was *not* the Welsh name of the present county of Flint. I assert that there is some evidence to show that it *was*.

"I am, etc.,

YOUR CORRESPONDENT."

"SIR,—Circumstances have prevented me from previously answering the letter of 'Your Correspondent' in *The Western Mail* of September 1, on the subject of the two inscribed pigs of lead at Chester. He may be assured that I had and have not the slightest desire to make a claim to the discoveries of others. As a matter of fact, I did not know, when I previously wrote to you, whether the correct reading of the inscription on the pig No. 2 had or had not been noticed by any one before I saw it; but I accept 'Your Correspondent's' statement that it *had*.

"I was not present at the earlier part of the meeting in the Chester Museum, and when I arrived the pig No. 2 was in such a position that the inscription on it could only be read with difficulty, and could not be rubbed or squeezed at all; so I hastily concluded that it might not have been turned over so as to enable a reading, rubbing, or squeeze, to be taken previously to my arrival. I may add that before I inspected the pigs I was only informed that the inscription read *Deceangl*, and not *Deceangi*; and that my remark that the *g* of this word might equally well, or better, be read a *c* was original; *i.e.*, it was not suggested to me by any other person, even if it was anticipated by any such person, which I am not yet aware that it was.

"'Your Correspondent' further states that there is some evidence to show that '*Tegeingl*' was the name of the present county of Flint', in reply to my assertion that *Tegeingl* was only the name for the northern portion of that county. I beg to state that I have examined all the chief authorities on this question, *viz.*, the three old lists of the cantrefs and commotes of Wales, of which one is printed in Rhys and Evans' volume containing the *Bruts* from the *Red Book of Hergest*, and very inaccurately in the *Myvyrian Archæology*, where it forms the *second* of the two lists there printed; another in *Y Cymmrodor*, vol. ix; and the third in Leland's *Itinerary*, vol. v. Four more modern lists, one forming No. 1 of the *Myvyrian*, and wrongly supposed to come from the *Red Book of Hergest*; the second in Sir J. Price's *Description of Wales*; and the third and fourth in two seventeenth century MSS. in my possession; the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of 1291, as given in Archdeacon Thomas' *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*; the *Phwyfau Cymru* in the *Myvyrian*; Archdeacon Thomas' above cited work; and Leland's *Itinerary*. These authorities are at one on the following points:

"(1.) They confine the ancient *cantref* or hundred of *Tegeingl*,



represented in 1291 by the Deanery of Englefield, in 1535 by the Deanery of Tegeingl, and since 1844 by those of Holywell and St. Asaph, to that part of the present county of Flint which is to the north of the ancient parishes of Mold (which included the present ones of Mold, Nerquis, and Treiddyn) and Hope.

“(2.) They place these parishes of Mold (co-extensive with the old commote of *Ystrad Alun*, or Moldsdale) and Hope (*alias* Easton, Estyn, Llangyngar, or Llangynfarch) in one of the hundreds of Powys Fadog; the rest of which hundred, except the township of Bodidris in Yale, is now in Denbighshire. This hundred was subsequently represented by the Deanery of Yale and Stratalun, except Hope, which was in the Deanery of Maelor, corresponding to the hundred next to be mentioned.

“(3.) They place the detached portion of Flintshire known as *Maelor Saesneg*, or English Maelor, which contains four parishes, and projects into Cheshire and Shropshire, in another of the hundreds of Powys Fadog, which was sometimes known as the hundred of Maelor. English Maelor was in 1291, and till 1849, included in the Cheshire Deanery of Malpas.

“I should add that the parish of Hawarden was not included in the ancient Deaneries of Tegeingl or Englefield. Whether it was part of the ancient *cantref* of Tegeingl I cannot say.

“It appears from the above that out of the twenty-six parishes which (omitting Hawarden) constitute modern Flintshire, only eighteen were in Tegeingl; the remainder not being even in the same division of Wales, for they were in Powys, Tegeingl in Gwynedd.

“Thus my ‘occult information to prove that *Tegeingl* was not the Welsh name of the present county of Flint’, which ‘Your Correspondent’ condescendingly insinuates that I may possess, turns out to be only *occult* from those who have not studied the A, B, C, of Welsh historical topography. I am quite ready to prove my point in detail, if called upon to do so; meanwhile, the *onus* of showing *Ystrad Alun*, English Maelor, and the township of Bodidris in Yale (all now in Flintshire), to have been in *Tegeingl*, rests with ‘Your Correspondent.’ If he can overthrow the authorities I have adduced, I shall be prepared to admit his claim to speak with authority on the historical topography of Wales. ‘As at present advised’ I am unable to make that admission.

“I am, etc.,

EGERTON PHILLIMORE.”

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“SIR,—In your issue of the 18th instant appears a letter from Mr. Egerton Phillimore, which is an elaboration of a previous letter written in reply to a communication of mine. The correspondence originated thus.—Telegraphing hurriedly an account of the recent visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association to Chester, I wrote, *inter alia*, that the ancient name for the present county of Flint was

*Tegeingl*. I confess that at that precise moment I had not in mind whether or not I was running counter to authorities ancient or modern. Mr. Phillimore came down upon me with an emphatic 'It was *not*.' This retort I saw when enjoying a much-needed holiday. Having not long previously looked into the *Domesday* geography of modern Flintshire, I thought I might venture upon the rejoinder that there *was* some evidence for my original statement. Mr. Phillimore, as 'at present advised', replies by telling me to go and learn the 'A, B, C, of Welsh historical topography.' I shall end this letter by recommending him to do likewise.

"Mr. Phillimore opens his attack by stating that he has examined 'all the chief authorities on this question', he presumably taking them to cover the whole alphabet of the study of Welsh historical topography. These authorities he parades in an imposing array of italicised capitals. They turn out to be such as are well known to all students, with the exception of two 'seventeenth century MSS.' Unless Mr. Phillimore can show that these latter are entitled to special consideration as authorities for the ancient divisions of Wales, he may just as well quote last week's local paper. Perhaps, however, it may be more courteous to consider them as the X, Y, Z, of Mr. Phillimore's topographical alphabet.

"His first authority, in point of date, is of the year 1291,—the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas. The lists in the *Myvyrian Archaeology* may be founded upon documents or tradition of an earlier date; but their use as such can only be admitted after an exhaustive examination, which Mr. Phillimore has not yet attempted; but which, beyond any other living man, he is the best qualified to perform. However, 1291 is the 'high water-mark' of Mr. Phillimore in the discussion of the question whether *Tegeingl* was the ancient name of the whole or of only a portion of modern Flintshire. I will at once readily grant that, inasmuch as modern Flintshire consists not only of a tract of land which may be said to lie within a ring fence, but of a detached district known as Maelor Saesneg, situated about ten miles distant from the nearest point of Flintshire proper, I am unable to make any sort of a case on behalf of this outlying district. When I first wrote of the present 'county of Flint' I had altogether forgotten the existence of this *addendum* to the county. I had in my mind physical Flintshire rather than political Flintshire. The connection of Maelor Saesneg with the county of Flint is purely fictitious, and arose solely out of political considerations. So far, therefore, as concerns this outlying district, I at once admit the accuracy of Mr. Phillimore's contention. But as ninety-nine men out of a hundred, when speaking of Flintshire, mean the well-defined district so called, having natural boundaries which divide it from the neighbouring shires, I shall direct myself to that district alone. I feel sure that Mr. Phillimore will assent to the reasonableness of this limitation.

"I assert at the outset that the 'A, B, C, of Flintshire topography' is the record of the *Domesday Survey* (1086), not the *Taxatio*

(1291). Mr. Phillimore says he has consulted 'all the chief authorities', but it is extraordinary that he should have forgotten the *fontes et origo* of English and Flintshire historical topography. When he takes it up he will find that the district under discussion is described as being, in 1086, in the hundred of Atiscross. It 'corresponds to the modern county of Flint', says Archdeacon Thomas, but excepting that portion of the county lying *eastward* of the Dee. No mention is made of the cantrev of Tegeingl or of the hundred of Englefield. There is mention of Englefield, but it is not the hundred: 'Earl Hugh holds Roelend of the King. Here T. R. E. was Englefield, which was altogether waste.' Then follows an enumeration of the berewicks of the manors of Roelent and Bren, after which it is stated, 'All these aforementioned berewicks of Englefield, in King Edward's time, lay in Roelent, and were waste, as they were when Earl Hugh [Lupus of Chester] received them. The land of this manor of Roelent and Englefield was never rated to the gelt nor hid.'

"After this comes the survey of the manor of Biscopestreu (Bistre) and its dependent manors, all in the hundred of Atiscross; but at the period when the later authorities of Mr. Phillimore come into play, in the commot of Ystrad Alun and hundred of Y Rhiw, in Powys Fadog. Of that hundred *Domesday* makes no mention.

"All this shows that between 1086 and 1291 a good many territorial changes had taken place in the district of modern Flintshire, of which Mr. Phillimore, having begun studying 'the A, B, C, of Welsh topography' somewhere about half way down the alphabet, was quite unconscious. For instance, while he is quite accurate in stating that his authorities (the earliest of which is 1291) confine the ancient cantrev of Tegeingl to the 'north of the ancient parishes of Mold and Hope', he will find, if he gets a little higher up in his alphabet, that the parish of Kilkeyn (Cilcain), lying to the north-west of Mold, was in 1254 in the Deanery of Mold, and I suspect, therefore, in the commot of Ystrad Alun, though not necessarily in Powys Fadog. By 1291 it has become attached to the Deanery of Englefield. It occurs as part of cantrev Tegeingl (though that name is omitted) in the list of Plwyfau Cymru; it is found in the Deanery of Tegeingl in 1535, and probably also in the two seventeenth century 'authorities'. I infer from Mr. Phillimore's remarks that he had no idea that it was ever otherwise. As a matter of fact there was no Deanery of Yale and Strat Alun in 1254; it was probably one of the ecclesiastical changes effected after the conquest of 1282. It does not follow, however, that there was no commot of Ystrad Alun. Changes difficult to make out also occurred in the commot of Ial (Yale), but I am not concerned at the present moment with working them out.

"Setting aside the district of Maelor Saesneg, it therefore appears that out of the twenty-two parishes which (omitting Hawarden, as Mr. Phillimore has done) constitute the physical county of Flint, seventeen were in 1254, and eighteen in 1291, in Tegeingl; the

remainder, according to him, 'not being even in the same division of Wales, for they were in Powys, Tegeingl in Gwynedd.' Let us examine the latter statement a little closely.

"Upon the death of Owain Gwynedd, some time Prince of Wales (1137-69), it was found that he was seized of the manor of Ewloe, in his demesne, as of fee; that David, his son, entered on the said manor as Prince of Wales, and held the same until Llewelyn, the son of Iorwerth, overcame and took from him the said Principality, together with the manor of Ewloe; that Llywelyn died seized of the said Principality and manor; that after his death King Henry III occupied the same and four cantreds in Wales, that is to say, those between the Dee and the Conwy ..... until Llywelyn, son of Griffith, Prince of Wales, recovered the said four cantreds and again attached them to the Principality of Wales; ..... that the said Llywelyn continued seized of the said manor, as Prince of Wales, until overcome by Edward I, who seized it not only in right of his conquest, but of the conquest by Henry III of the said four cantreds, etc.

"Ewloe is one of the townships of Hawarden parish, and is only about six miles from Chester. How the manor came into the possession of Owain Gwynedd it is impossible to say with absolute certainty, but it probably resulted from his marriage with a daughter of the lord of Tegeingl. However that may be, the fact of its possession by Owain proves that the bounds of Tegeingl and of Gwynedd were more extended than at the date when Mr. Phillimore's authorities come in.

"The clause in the Statute of Rhuddlan (1284) points to the same conclusion: 'We will and decree that there be ..... a Sheriff of Flynt, under whom shall be the cantred of Englefeld, the land of Maelor Seysnek, and the land of Hope, and all the land adjoining our Castle and town of Rothelan, as far as the town of Chester', etc. Now it is a striking circumstance that the only cantrev here mentioned, lying between Rhuddlan and Chester, is the cantrev of Englefeld. Maelor Saesneg (that is the outlying district ten miles off) and Hope (which lies on the southern border of the county, and, according to the *Plwyfau Cymru*, consisted of only a single parish) are termed 'lands'. If the commot of Ystrad Alun was in another cantrev,—still more if it was in another province,—we should expect it to be specifically mentioned, as in the case of the commot of Eivionydd in Carnarvonshire, and the commot of Edeirniion in Merionethshire. The jurisdiction of the sheriff of the county extended up to the town of Chester.

"The conclusion I draw from the evidence I have produced is this,—that in 1086 (and, no doubt, earlier, but how much earlier I will not conjecture, because the evidence becomes too uncertain) the whole of the district now known as Flintshire (barring Maelor Saesneg) was known to the Normans as the hundred of Atiscross. It was never so called by the Welsh. Their name for it was Tegeingl,—a name connected with that of a tribe who lived in the

district in Roman times. Within the limits of the Norman Atiscross was a marshy tract called Englefield. This word has nothing to do with Tegeingl; it may have been a reminiscence of the Northumbrian inroad. Ordericus Vitalis (born in 1075) knows nothing of Englefield or of Atiscross; of the Welsh Tegeingl he would naturally be ignorant.

"As time went on, and as we approach the date when Mr. Phillimore's studies in Flintshire topography commence, the name Atiscross is found to have died out, leaving to our own times a debatable spot where the cross of Ati is said to have stood. The recovery and increase of Welsh influence, which must have been considerable during the over-lordship of Owain Gwynedd, brought the Welsh name of the district into prominence. The old name of Atiscross had fallen into disuse. The Normano-English wanted a new name. 'Tegeingl' was not translatable; but there being within the district a place called Englefield, led to the idea that both words were connected. The adoption of Englefield by the non-Welsh as an equivalent for Tegeingl was the next and most natural step. But it would probably be wrong to consider its geographical limits as coterminous with those of the *Domesday* hundred of Atiscross, and equally wrong to treat them as similar to those of the old Tegeingl. Causes that led to the disuse of 'Atiscross' also limited the application of its Welsh equivalent, 'Tegeingl'.

"One important factor amongst many, the existence of which we can now but dimly conjecture, was the establishment of a strong Norman family at Mold. Mold does not appear in *Domesday* unless under some unidentifiable name, so that its rise to importance was a little subsequent to 1086. Once fixed there, its barons soon began a re-arrangement of the map of Flintshire. Owain Gwynedd, the ablest chief who ever wielded power in North Wales, saw the vital importance of the Norman settlement, and the danger to Tegeingl. Early in his chiefship (1144) he made a desperate effort to uproot it; but the barons of Mold were not to be dispossessed. The practical effect was to cut the ancient Tegeingl into two unequal halves, the northern of which has alone come within Mr. Phillimore's purview.

"But the clear evidence we possess of the extent of the ancient hundred of Atiscross; the indisputable fact that Owain Gwynedd, at the time of his death, held possessions between Mold and Chester; and the equally authentic fact that in 1254 the ecclesiastical divisions of Flintshire differed from those existing in 1291, go to prove (so far as a chain of circumstances can prove anything of which there exists no direct and incontrovertible evidence) that Tegeingl was the name of the present county of Flint, *minus* the political addition of English Maelor. If Mr. Phillimore can break this chain of reasoning, let him do so. 'If, to adopt his own words, 'he can overthrow the authorities I have adduced, I shall be prepared to admit' that he has moved up his alphabetical ladder, and has got somewhere nearer the A, B, C, of Welsh topographical

study. I have carried him a little beyond 1291. I trust he will endeavour to penetrate the darkness that covers the other side of *Domesday*.

"As to the question of priority in the decipherment of the name *Deceangl* upon the pigs of lead in the Chester Museum, I need say no more than that I can assure Mr. Phillimore that *both* inscriptions had been examined before his arrival. Has he yet made sure of his reading, *Deceangl*? I have since learnt that there used to be a pig of lead of the date of Vespasian at Eaton Hall. Has it been removed to the Chester Museum? And if not, could it not be examined for the name of the tribe whose tribute it formed? It might solve all difficulties.

"Mr. Phillimore will, I trust, not consider me discourteous if I observe that I am going to leave him the last word, should he think it proper to reply to the present communication. I have said pretty well all I could say, leaving unsaid only a few minor points which would strengthen the argument I have set forth, at, I am afraid, unconscionable length. I am very busy just at present, and am unwilling to enter further into what is an arduous though pleasant controversy. I have shot my bolt, and having done so do not wish to skulk away, under the shadow of anonymity, from a thrashing if Mr. Phillimore wishes to make the attempt. I therefore beg to subscribe myself yours, etc.,

"EDWARD OWEN."

## CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

### HOLYWELL MEETING, AUGUST 1890.

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S. L. Revis, Esq., Holywell . . . . .	1	1	0
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Profit on carriages . . . . .	1	8	0
	£47	11	6

## EXPENDITURE.

Davies and Co., printing, etc., as per bill . . . . .	2	11	5
Local Secretary's disbursements . . . . .	3	1	6
Hall-keeper . . . . .	0	10	0
Further postage-stamps, etc. . . . .	0	2	9
Balance handed to the Cambrian Archæological Association . . . . .	41	5	10
	£47	11	6

Examined and found correct,

R. O. WILLIAMS, *Chairman of Local Committee.*

September 2nd 1890.




## Reviews and Notices of Books.

PABELL DOFYDD, sef Eglurhad ar Anianyddiaeth Grefyddol yr Hen Dderwyddon Cymreig. Gan OWAIN MORGAN (Morien). Caerdydd: argraffwyd gan Daniel Owen a'i Gwmni (Cyfyngedig). [The Tabernacle of God (as Regulator), or an Explanation of the Religious Philosophy of the old Welsh Druids. By Owen Morgan (Morien). Cardiff: printed by Daniel Owen and Co. Limited.]

THE late Mr. Thomas Stephens of Merthyr, as is very well known, was engaged, a little before his death, in collecting materials for an essay on Welsh bardism. To pick out of the mass of myth, invention, speculation, custom, which goes by the name of "Bardism", the genuine traditions, the real recollections, which it contains, is a work that needs urgently to be done. No one was more fitted than Mr. Stephens to undertake such a work; but he died before he could finish or even fairly begin it.

The writer of *Pabell Dofydd* deals not merely with bardism, but with Druidism and ancient Welsh mythology and religion. But though he affects, in some measure, to discuss these difficult subjects as a student, he really writes as the enthusiastic expounder of a system into which he has been initiated. His enthusiasm interests us, and his style has the merit of being clear and easy. But when we ask whether "Morien" shows himself, in *Pabell Dofydd*, fitted for the work he has undertaken, we are bound to answer that he has taken no pains to make himself acquainted with what has been brought to light in recent years by competent scholars in the field of Welsh antiquities, and that his book is in general wholly untrustworthy.

In names like *cyllell* (knife) and *cwltr* (ploughshare), which come undoubtedly from the Latin *cultellus* and *culter*, but which "Morien" derives from the Welsh *callestr* (flint), our author finds evidence that the "Cymry speak now the same language their ancestors did before the discovery of iron"; so that we are thus carried back, he says, "thousands of ages into the mist of the world's morning." He has no doubt that *cromlechau* were Druidical altars ("probably the first altars that God saw raised upon the earth"), although many of them are still covered with mounds of earth or of stones, and all were probably originally covered, or were intended to be. The three upright stones which sustain the horizontal stone of the *cromlech* were meant to stand, he says, for the three strokes in the mystic sign  representing the Divine Word. What

then, is to be said of the many *cromlech* in which the sustaining stones number more than three? The *Coelbren y Beirdd*, or bardic alphabet, was proved by Mr. Thomas Stephens to have been an invention of the fifteenth century; but "Morien" evidently takes it to have been in use among the Cymry in that Age of Stone which he makes so remote.

Nearly all that other nations of antiquity knew, they learnt, according to "Morien", from the ancient Britons; but they generally corrupted that which they so received. *Tau* is but a corruption of the Welsh word *tad* (father). We get the same name corrupted in the Egyptian *Thoth*. Similarly, *Odin* and *Woden* are, "Morien" says, undoubtedly corruptions of the Welsh *Gwyddon*; and he quotes "the learned Higgins", who says that *Pythagoras* is a Welsh name, and signifies to explain the system of the universe! Lucan mentions a Gaulish divinity whom he calls "Hesus". In "Hesus", Professor Rhys rightly recognises "Esus", a Celtic god, of whom he gives us a most interesting account. "Morien", on the other hand, identifies him with *Hu Gadarn*, a well known character in Welsh mythology, and explains *huan* (an old name applied to the sun) as *annedd Hu* (Hu's dwelling), with how little probability, let those who know anything of Welsh consider. Similarly he fatuously explains "Teusates", the name of the war-god of the Gauls, as "Duw yn dad" (God as father).

"Morien" would have avoided many pitfalls into which he has fallen if he had consulted Professor Rhys' *Hibbert Lectures*, in which the scientific treatment of the rich treasures of Welsh mythology has for the first time been attempted. Our author ignores the statements of Cæsar and Tacitus, who may be taken to have known something about the Druids, and who have told us that they offered up human sacrifices, and practised cruel rites, in groves. Our author says, on the contrary, that "Druidism, like Christianity, taught peace and brotherly love"; and that "as to its teaching and influence for good, it was so glorious that there is nothing like it except the Gospel itself." The Druids, according to "Morien", inculcated a singularly pure religion and a highly developed and poetical system of philosophy. The Greeks borrowed this religion and philosophy from the Cymry; but their bards, "by their childish tales hid under bardic flowers the doctrinal notions concerning the Divine attributes which they had received from the learned Hyperboreans (Britons), and made of those several attributes gods and goddesses." Then, in course of time, they ascribed human weaknesses to them, so that the Greek gods and goddesses became the subjects of jest and scorn to some of the bards themselves. The Druids, on the other hand, retained the purity and simplicity of their religion, and "the Celioid (worshippers of the god Celi) flowed from every part of the world to the Welsh festivals, as the Hebrews did to their own feasts at Jerusalem. "Is it not possible", Morien asks, "that God gave to the stock of Japheth (namely the Cymry) shadows more literal of the great truths of the Gospel than were

given even to the Jews?" In fact, the priesthood of Christianity, he maintains, is *the same* "as the ancient priesthood of the Gorsedd of the Bards of the Isle of Britain; and this was the reason why our ancestors adopted Christianity so readily and so early; soon after, if not, indeed, in the apostolical age."

Elsewhere "Morien" has called attention to the fact (which is not a fact at all) that the whole Welsh nation was Druidical one day and Christian the next, and explains this by his notion that Druidism and Christianity were practically identical. He goes on to say that "the whole ceremonial system of the Church of Rome was founded on the old lines of Druidism."

We have given, we believe, a fair summary of the statements made by the author of *Pabell Dofydd*, and these statements are supported by arguments which it will be doing him no injustice to leave out of account. Welsh mythology has a real claim upon the attention of antiquaries, but statements and arguments such as we have been considering only tend to bring it into ridicule; and on the whole it must be said that it is as well for "Morien's" reputation that he decided to write in Welsh rather than in English.

ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

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"GERALD THE WELSHMAN." By HENRY OWEN, B.C.L. London: Whiting and Co. 1889. Demy 8vo. Pp. 186. Price 6s.

It is only right that the story of so eminent a Pembrokeshire man as Giraldus Cambrensis should be told by a native of his own county. A knowledge of the places and people amongst which much of Gerald's life was spent enables Mr. Owen to give the necessary amount of local colour to his narrative. Besides this, he is in complete sympathy with the character of the man he is describing, though he hesitates not to expose his weaknesses when the occasion demands it, chiefly by the aid of what the late Artemus Ward used to call "perlite sarcasm".

It is said that life is a tragedy to those who feel, but a comedy to those who think. Mr. Owen's method in dealing with the writings of Giraldus is to look upon their humorous side, and to extract as much amusement as instruction from their perusal. Take the following instance from the first chapter of the book: "He (Giraldus) quotes with prodigality from Holy Writ, from the Fathers of the Church, from the whole range of Latin literature, and not the least, from his favourite author, Giraldus Cambrensis. .... He tells us, with his accustomed modesty, that when his tutors at Paris wished to point out a really model scholar, they mentioned Gerald the Welshman."

Mr. Owen's book has been elaborated from a Lecture delivered by him before the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, the object of which was to give a general idea of the works of Giraldus to

those who have either no time or no inclination to go through the seven ponderous volumes of mediæval Latin of the Rolls Edition. The first four chapters are devoted to an account of the life of Giraldus, who is brilliantly sketched in a few bold strokes, and they form a short but sufficient introduction to the more important discussion of his writings in the remaining fourteen chapters.

The professed intention of the work being to set forth, in a popular manner, the principal events of Giraldus' career and his literary achievements, we are precluded from estimating it according to that high standard of criticism we should have considered ourselves bound to adopt had Mr. Owen essayed an exhaustive analysis of Giraldus' writings, and his true place in the ranks of his contemporaries. Nothing of the sort has been attempted, though there is abundant proof of Mr. Owen's competence for the task. Why should he not undertake it? Giraldus was a man terribly in earnest, and to treat of him and his work in the light and airy manner of Mr. Owen appears to us to present but one side, and that not the strongest, of his complex character. Not, indeed, that Mr. Owen has failed to grasp the significance of Giraldus' struggle for the supremacy of St. David's, or of his earnest efforts for the increase of godly living and learning amongst the Welsh clergy; but the whole book is written in so sparkling a style that it is difficult to imagine its author has taken his subject seriously.

Of the writings of Giraldus, the two works that are of the greatest interest for Welshmen are the *Itinerary through Wales*, and the *Description of Wales*. Mr. Owen sketches most pleasantly the circuit of Archbishop Baldwin in 1291, though he tells us nothing fresh of the celebrated *cylch*. What would we not give for Giraldus' map of Wales, which may have been one of the results of this journey? We may safely conclude it would be found of considerably more value than the map Mr. Owen has furnished to illustrate the *Itinerary*, and which is the weakest feature of his book. Wherever we are able to check the statements of Giraldus by evidence from other sources, we invariably find him accurate. Take, for instance, his remark upon Robert de Belesme's stud-farm in Powys. It is probably the same breed of horses that is referred to in a charter of Gwenwynwyn of Powys to the monks of Ystrad Marchell, where the *reddendum* is two colts "of their superior breed", or 40s., the value thereof.

Notwithstanding Giraldus' impartiality he was a severe critic of the Welsh. He had no sympathy with their unsettled mode of existence. Many of the habits and manners of tribal life, though fast losing their hold, were still tenaciously adhered to, and Giraldus had no patience with customs the nature of which he did not comprehend. Even his struggle for St. David's was more the result of personal ambition than of a desire to restore the dignity of the British Church. He was as much a Romanist as Archbishop Baldwin or Hubert, and the argument of the *pallium* was adduced to prove the pre-eminence of the see rather than its independence. It

is an interesting though somewhat inexplicable circumstance that in the extraordinary claim for the restoration of the dignity and independence of St. David's, made by the last of the Welsh chieftains, Owain Glyndwr, in a letter addressed to the King of France (which has been recently discovered in the Record Office), there is no mention of Giraldus or of his great fight for the same cause. His list of the Bishops of the see was furbished up; but the reasons with which he had fondly hoped to conciliate the pliant Innocent were left unused, and the name of their author was omitted as though it were a thing of evil omen.

There was far more of the Norman than of the Welshman about the great Archdeacon; but granting its truth, it is probably equally true that Giraldus was the man he was because of the union of the characteristic qualities of both nationalities in his person. For this reason we should have preferred the title of "Gerald of Wales"; but we are patriotic enough, and inconsistent enough, to be proud of Giraldus, and thankful to Mr. Owen for the admirable manner in which he has set forth the great Normano-Welshman's claims to the admiration of his countrymen.

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THE LAKE-DWELLINGS OF EUROPE. By ROBERT MUNRO, M.D. London: Cassell and Co., 1890. Pp. 600 and 199. Illustrations. 8vo.

Since the establishment of the Rhind Lectureship in Archæology, in connection with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, no more interesting series has been delivered than the Lectures for 1888, now published under the above title. Dr. Munro's investigations of the lake-dwellings of Scotland are well known; but he tells us, with characteristic modesty, in his preface, that at the time he accepted the Lectureship he had no special knowledge of lake-dwellings beyond Scotland. If this be the case, it is one of the clearest proofs that the best way to master any subject is to write a book about it; for no one can now deny to Dr. Munro the claim to be the most eminent specialist, not only on the lake-dwellings of his native country, but on those of the Continent generally. Being fortunately possessed of the necessary means and leisure (two very important factors by the bye) he was able to devote the two years previous to the delivery of the Lectures exclusively to visiting all the principal public and private museums in Europe, and studying the literature of the subject. What good use he made of his time will be apparent to every one who considers the vast number of objects that have been examined in the various collections, or who will take the trouble to look through the long bibliography at the end of the volume.

With the exception of Dr. Ferdinand Keller's work on the Swiss lake-dwellings, translated into English by Mr. Lee in 1866, almost the entire literature of the subject lies buried in the Transactions of

learned societies. Dr. Munro has now brought all this hidden information to the light of day, and enables us for the first time to take a general survey of the lake-dwellings of Europe, and to compare them with those of our own country.

The greater part of the materials for the Lectures was collected by the author, note-book in hand, either on the sites of the lake-dwellings or in the museums to which the antiquities found in them had been removed, and much of the information thus brought together is absolutely new to English archæologists.

The illustrations leave little to be desired, each plate containing a group of several objects from the same locality, drawn to scale from the originals, and reproduced by one of the new photographic processes. The softness of effect obtained in this way is decidedly preferable to that of wood-engraving. The drawings were made by Mrs. Munro, who must be congratulated on the excellence of her work.

The sciences of geology and archæology would be impossible were it not for certain fortunate circumstances, no doubt pre-ordained to take place by the Creator in order that man should not remain in complete ignorance of the history of the world and its inhabitants in past ages. These circumstances are, however, of a more varied nature in the case of the geologist than in that of the archæologist. The former derives most of his information from fossil remains of extinct creatures he finds embedded in stratified rocks deposited by the agency of water; but the latter seeks his materials both in natural deposits like the drift-gravels, and in artificial accumulations of earth, stone, or rubbish, due to the agency of man. If the antiquities usually found in museums were to be classified according to the circumstances to which they owe their preservation, it would be seen how varied these causes are. Particular religious beliefs have led to the burial of grave-goods with the dead, thus furnishing a rich harvest for the collector. Hoards of valuable objects have been purposely hidden in the earth in times of insecurity. Many things have been lost accidentally by the owner, and got trodden into the ground, or embedded in the mud of a river; others have been thrown away as useless into the refuse-heap of the dwelling-house, the mine, the smelting-place, or the manufactory; and a very large proportion have been covered over by the *debris* of structures that have fallen into decay, or that have been destroyed in warfare. In times past the rediscovery of objects thus thrown aside, lost, or buried, has generally been due to agricultural or building operations, and less frequently to the labours of the treasure-seeker.

Since archæology has become a science, the exploration of ancient sites has been carried out systematically; not so much in order to acquire valuable antiquities as to gain a knowledge of the past history of mankind. No ancient sites have been so thoroughly examined, or have yielded such important results, as the lake-dwellings of Europe.



In his first Lecture Dr. Munro points out that although remains of lake-dwellings were noticed in Switzerland as early as the beginning of the present century, the discovery attracted no special attention because the time was not then ripe for a due appreciation of its meaning, for the science of archæology did not exist. Since then many causes led to an entire revolution in the views held by most people as to the antiquity of man on this earth, amongst which may be mentioned the influence of Sir Charles Lyell's theories on geology; the fact established by the Scandinavian *Savants*, that the ancient inhabitants of Denmark had passed successively through ages of stone, bronze, and iron; the discovery of palæolithic implements in the river-drift, and bone caves associated with the remains of extinct mammalia; and lastly, the publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species*.

Archæology had so far advanced by the year 1854, that when next a lake-settlement of any extent was laid bare, owing to the lowness of the level of the water in the winter of that year,<sup>1</sup> Dr. Keller was able to explain the real significance of the whole thing. The lacustrine settlement referred to was situated near the village of Ober-Meilen, on the east shore of the Lake Zürich. Its discovery was reported to the Antiquarian Association of Zürich by M. Æppli, and was thus brought under the notice of Dr. Keller, who rightly deduced from the facts placed before him that the piles found in the bed of the lake "had formerly supported a wooden platform, that on this platform huts had been erected, and that after these had been inhabited for a long period, the whole structure had been destroyed by fire." Dr. Munro goes on to say that "a knowledge of these discoveries at Ober-Meilen, and of Dr. Keller's opinion in regard to them, soon spread among the surrounding inhabitants, the immediate result of which was a sudden crop of lacustrine explorers who carried on a vigorous search for similar remains in this and the adjacent lakes."

Dr. Munro's first Lecture is taken up with detailed accounts of all the lake-dwellings of Western Switzerland and France; the second with those of Eastern Switzerland, the Danubian Valley, and Carniola; the third with those of Italy; the fourth with those of the Lower Rhine district and North Germany; and the fifth with those of Great Britain and Ireland. In the sixth and concluding Lecture the whole subject is reviewed under the title of "The Lake-Dwellers of Europe: their Culture and Civilisation." The arrangement of the subject is thus chiefly on a geographical basis, although the author has found it necessary to make exceptions here and there.

In criticising the plan adopted, it must be borne in mind that it was necessary to group the materials under six divisions, corresponding to the number of Lectures; and it must be conceded that

<sup>1</sup> The water in the lakes is lowest in winter, when the supply from the mountains is frozen in the form of ice and snow.



Dr. Munro has done this as well as the limiting conditions would allow. At any rate the materials are never jumbled together, as is unfortunately often the case in works of a similar kind; and the whole arrangement is so clear that the reader will have no difficulty in finding anything he happens to want, even without the aid of the very full index at the end of the volume.

After the supreme interest attaching to the first discovery of lake-dwellings in Switzerland, perhaps no event which followed was more important, as regards its archæological results, than what is known as the "Correction des Eaux du Jura", described in the first Lecture. Dr. Munro says "It is often the case that antiquarian remains owe their discovery to the mere accident of agricultural operations, peat-cutting, drainage, etc. Such operations are, however, usually confined to small lakes and bogs. The idea of partially lowering the surface of the extensive sheets of water in the Jura Valley, comprising the Lakes of Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Morat, was too chimerical to be ever entertained in the interests of archæology. But what was inconceivable, and utterly beyond hope, from this point of view, became, in the interests of agriculture, an accomplished fact." The water from the Lake of Morat flowed through the Broye into the Lake of Neuchâtel, thence through the Thielle into the Lake of Bienne, and lastly through the Zihl (or Lower Thielle) into the river Aar. The silting up of the channels connecting these three Lakes, and of the outflow into the Aar, rendered the surrounding lands continually liable to floods. "To remedy these defects the Swiss Government entered on the gigantic project of rectifying and deepening the entire water from the junction of the Lower Thielle with the Aar, to the mouth of the Broye in Lake Morat." The scheme also included the cutting of a new channel for the Aar, by means of which it would be entirely diverted from its old course, and made to debouch into Lake Bienne by a straight and much shorter route.

"The hydrographical result of these works (which were begun in 1868, and only completed a few years ago) was to lower the surface of the Lakes to the extent of 6 or 8 ft. In the winter of 1871-2 the operations began to tell on Lake Bienne; but it was some years later before the others became sensibly affected. When, however, the works were completed, the permanent effect on these Lakes, especially on Lake Neuchâtel, was very marked,—harbours, jetties, and extensive tracts of shore-land, being left high and dry by the subsiding waters. This was the harvest-time of archæology. Many of the lacustrine abodes became dry land, and were visited by crowds of eager searchers; even fishermen forsook their normal avocations, finding it more profitable to fish for prehistoric relics.... Thus the 'Correction des Eaux du Jura', as the undertaking was called, greatly facilitated the investigations of the Swiss lake-dwellings, and contributed enormously to the elucidation of the culture and civilisation of their inhabitants."

Dr. Munro not only describes very minutely all the circumstances

attending the exploration of the lake-dwellings in different parts of Switzerland, but he also gives illustrations of a vast number of objects obtained from them, ranging from the neolithic age to the Roman period. To the English antiquary, accustomed to find his conclusions on a few stray implements derived from burial-mounds, or valuables lost or hidden by their owners in times gone by, it must be quite a revelation to see for the first time such a complete series of every conceivable utensil required for domestic purposes, artificers' tools of all kinds, weapons of so many forms, and personal ornaments exhibiting such a great variety of design.

Amongst the most instructive objects of the neolithic age are the polished stone axes and flint tools still fixed in their original handles. Such things have been so rarely found in a complete state in this country, that it has only been possible to conjecture the manner in which stone axes were hafted by comparing them with the specimens in use amongst savage tribes. Until a flint implement is seen fixed in a wooden or bone handle, it is difficult to understand how it could really be employed practically as a cutting tool. All doubt as to the methods of hafting flints is, however, set at rest by the discoveries in the Swiss lake-dwellings.

A full discussion of the objects from the lake-dwellings would cover almost the whole field of archæology, so that it will only be possible here to refer to one or two of special interest. Amongst these attention is specially directed to a wooden machine, supposed to be a beaver-trap, discovered at Laibach in Austria (illustrated on p. 179). A similar machine was found at Nant y Vast, in the parish of Caio, in Cardiganshire, and is now preserved at St. David's College, Lampeter. It has been described by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (4th Series, vol. x, p. 188). Many suggestions have been made as to the use of such machines; amongst others, that they were cheese-presses, or pumps, or for making peats, or musical instruments, or fish-traps. The Rev. E. L. Barnwell does not seem to have known of any foreign specimens, and only mentions one besides the Welsh example, which was found in the county of Derry, in Ireland. Dr. Munro gives instances of others from North Germany and Italy. The machines are all of the same pattern, consisting of a solid block of wood, from 2 ft. 6 ins. to 3 ft. 6 ins. long, by 6 to 12 ins. wide by 3 to 4 ins. deep, having a rectangular hole cut right through the centre, and fitted with either one or two valves turning on a hinge, and opening only in one direction. The block is hollowed out on the side towards which the doors open.

Associated with the machine from Italy were several small pieces of artificially shaped wood, apparently the *débris* of some kind of mechanism attached to it. The hollow on one side is evidently made to receive some of the other working parts, which may have been of the nature of springs, to keep the valves closed. Dr. Munro says, "At no time within historical times were such machines known to be in use, so that their function still remains conjectural,

unless the circumstantial evidence (i.e., the finding of a great number of bones of the beaver amongst the food-refuse of this lake-dwelling) derived from the Pfahlbau at Laibach decides them to be "*Biberfalle*"; and a little further on he remarks that, "To find so many of these machines, of unknown use, and so remarkably similar in structure, in such widely separate districts as Ireland, North Germany, Styria, and Italy, must be a matter of interest to archaeologists; and no one can say that the correct explanation of their use is to be found in any of the suggestions hitherto offered. I may mention one element which may help in the solution of the problem, viz., that all the examples from Italy, Laibach, and Ireland, were found in bogs that were formerly lakes. . . . . If these machines are really traps, they could only be used in water where the animal could insert its head from below; and among amphibious animals, the *otter* and the *beaver* are the only ones to which all the conditions involved in the trap-theory could apply."<sup>1</sup>

Interesting as it would be to pursue this subject further, we must pass on to other matters. The wooden wheels from the *Torbiera di Mercurago* (illustrated on pp. 208 and 209) are extremely instructive as showing how the modern, many-spoked wheel was gradually evolved from a solid disc of wood. The wheels of carts now in use in India, of which models may be seen in the Indian Museum at South Kensington, are in the same early stage of development as those found in the lake-dwellings.

In describing the *Terremare* of the Po Valley, and the *Terpen* of Holland, Dr. Munro opens up new fields of archæology which are comparatively unknown at present in this country. The name "*Terramara*" is one applied in scientific circles to an earthy substance possessing valuable qualities as a manure, which is derived from certain artificial mounds in the provinces of Parma, Reggio, and Modena. Whilst excavating these mounds for agricultural purposes, various antiquities were noticed by the workmen, leading to the belief, in the first instance, that the deposits were sepulchral. The investigations, however, carried out by Strobel and Pigorini in the neighbourhood of Parma, in 1861-64, conclusively showed that "the *terremare* must be considered as the remains of the habitations of the living, and not, as hitherto supposed, the resting-places of the dead."

The existence of pile-structures, and the deposition of the earth in stratified layers, still required to be explained, and to Chierici belongs the credit of solving the problem of the true nature of the *terramare* mounds in 1871. He maintained that they were the sites of villages, not on dry land, but lake-dwellings occupying a rectangular area surrounded by an earthen dyke, forming an artificial basin supplied with water from a neighbouring stream. The special investigations carried out at Castione under the superin-

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Munro has, since the publication of his book, read a paper on this subject before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

tendence of Pigorini in 1871, further elucidated the subject by showing the whole method of construction of the dykes, platforms, etc., and making it clear that the height of the mounds could be explained by the theory that when the space below the huts was filled up with refuse of food, etc., thrown down below, a second structure was erected on the site of the older one. The objects from the terramare belong chiefly to the late stone and bronze ages. Amongst the antiquities deserving special mention are bronze razors similar to those found in Great Britain, bone combs with a handle like that of a bell at the top, and pottery vessels elegantly ornamented with crescent-shaped projections.

The Terp mounds of Holland, like the terramare, first became known on account of the value of the earth contained in them as a fertilising agent. They afterwards proved to be the remains of marine pile-dwellings, for an account of which the reader must consult Dr. Munro's valuable work.

To those interested in the origin of Celtic art in Great Britain no part of Dr. Munro's book is more suggestive than the fourth Lecture on the "Special Character of the Remains found at La Tène", more especially since Mr. Arthur Evans' paper on a "Late Celtic Cemetery at Aylesford" has appeared in the *Archæologia*. La Tène is situated at the north end of Lake Neuchâtel. The objects found there are of the iron age, and differ entirely from those obtained from the other lake-dwellings of Switzerland. The ornamental features occurring on the bronze sword-sheaths are so peculiar and so unmistakable that "La Tène" has become a generic term to describe objects exhibiting a similar style of decoration found elsewhere on the Continent. Weapons, etc., of the "La Tène" type have been discovered in France and North Italy; but Dr. Munro believes that the central home of this kind of art was the middle and upper Rhine districts, Baden, Bavaria, and eastwards to Bohemia and Laibach. The name "Late Celtic" has been given by Mr. A. W. Franks to antiquities of the "La Tène" type from different parts of Great Britain, of which the largest collection is to be seen in the British Museum. The predominance of the divergent spiral is one of the chief characteristics of "Late Celtic" ornament; and a study of the spiral patterns in early Irish illuminated MSS. will at once convince any one that Celtic art of the Christian period was merely a modification of the pagan Celtic art which preceded it. Mr. Franks has conclusively demonstrated, in his *Horæ Ferales*, that the "Late Celtic" period in Britain was about 200 to 100 B.C.; and the age of the Gaulish coins associated with some of the finds abroad tends to show that the "La Tène" civilisation belongs to the same period and race. The nature of the "Late Celtic" and "La Tène" objects, which consist principally of weapons, horse-trappings, and chariots, show that the people who used them were essentially a warlike, and in all probability a conquering race.

The whole question of the introduction of "La Tène" civilisation

into Europe is one in which the most important issues are involved. Dr. Munro's views on a subject about which he is so competent to give an opinion must receive the careful consideration of all English archaeologists. He holds that the transition from the neolithic age to the bronze age was a gradual and a peaceful one, the same people having occupied the Swiss lake-dwellings throughout both periods; but with regard to the transition from the bronze to the iron age it was different. "In short, the evolutionary stage between the melting of bronze and the forging of iron is here represented by a *hiatus* between the styles of art of the two periods more striking than that which distinguishes the neolithic from the palæolithic industrial remains. So far as I have looked into these matters I can only conclude that with the introduction of iron into general use in Switzerland, we have a new people who conquered and subjugated the lake-dwellers, and gave the death-blow to their system of lake-villages. Henceforth these villages fell into decay, and in the general destruction which ensued these 'La Tène' implements might have been introduced by the invaders."

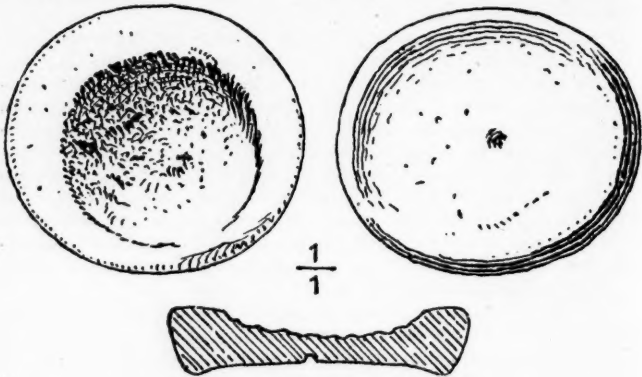
Dr. Munro's theories are opposed to those of Dr. Keller, viz., that the lake-dwellers of the stone and bronze ages were Celts. Dr. Munro hazards the opinion that the original founders of the lake-dwellings of Central Europe "were part of the first neolithic immigrants who entered the country by the regions surrounding the Black Sea and the shore of the Mediterranean, and spread westwards along the Danube and its tributaries till they reached the great central lakes." Also he says that "the few indications derived from the data supplied by lake-dwelling research suggests the idea that the evolution of the Celts in Europe coincides with the substitution of iron for bronze in the manufacture of the more important cutting implements and weapons."

It is now with the utmost regret that we are obliged to take leave of Dr. Munro's excellent work, still leaving untouched a host of interesting subjects. It is a treatise which throws more light on the civilisation and culture of the prehistoric inhabitants of Europe than any other which has yet been published, and it must for a long time remain the standard book of reference on lake-dwellings in the English language. The Scotch school of scientific archaeology, which owes its origin to such men as Sir Arthur Mitchell and Dr. Joseph Anderson, has produced no work more likely to do credit to its founders, or to the author, than Dr. Munro's *Lake-Dwellings of Europe*.

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### Archaeological Notes and Queries.

**STONE SAUCER FROM KEMPSTON.**—Prehistoric stone vessels like the one found recently at Penmaenmawr (see *Arch. Camb.*, Ser. V, vol. viii, p. 36) are of extreme rarity. It may, therefore, be interesting to compare the Penmaenmawr specimen with one in my own collection. It is a nodule of clay ironstone from Kempston, Bedford, which has apparently been pecked into a shallow, saucer-shape on one side; and a small central spot has been marked on the other, as shown (actual size) in the accompanying illustration. The nodule,



Stone Saucer from Kempston, Bedfordshire.

although natural, has a very artificial appearance, and was first taken for a fossil bone from the paddle of a saurian. It was found in a gravel-pit at Kempston with palæolithic implements; but neolithic, Saxon, and other antiquities occur in the soil above the gravel.

WORTHINGTON G. SMITH.

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**TRANSCRIPTS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.**—By the courtesy of the Deputy-Keeper I have recently been able to glance through some of the volumes of transcripts from foreign records, which were collected at great expense, some sixty years ago, as materials for a new edition of the *Fœdera*. The new *Rymer* stopped dead in 1830, and with the exception of an incomplete instalment published

in 1869, nothing has been heard of it since. Meantime the materials are lying in bound volumes in the Public Record Office, practically inaccessible to all except those who can find the time to be in Fetter Lane between the hours of ten and four. Any one who would get a taste of their quality may see it in the abstracts published in the Reports on *Fœdera* (A-E), and an idea of their number and variety may be had by consulting vol. iii of Hardy's *Syllabus*, pp. xxxiv-liii. They represent gleanings from the archives and libraries of France, Germany, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy; everywhere, in fact, in any part of Europe where documents could be found bearing upon the history of England. In many cases there are detailed reports appended by those who were entrusted with the search, all of which were intended for publication.

As an instance of the importance of the collection let me cite the following. It is known that Owen Glendower, in his negotiations with the King of France, was induced to transfer the Welsh obedience from the Roman to the Avignon Pope; but no exact proofs have been yet forthcoming, so far as I know. I have been able to find in vol. cxxxv a copy of a despatch sent by Owen to Charles VI, in which the details of the plan are fully set out. St. David's is to be the metropolitan cathedral for Wales, no one is to hold a Welsh living unless he can speak Welsh, all appropriations of Welsh churches for the support of colleges and monasteries in England are to be annulled, and Wales is to have two universities of its own, one in the north, and the other in the south, though they cannot agree as to where to place them. Here are the very questions that are agitated amongst Welshmen to-day; and the existence of the despatch would never be guessed by the printed reference to the volume as containing "treaties and other documents".

In any other country these transcripts would have been printed long ago, either by the Government, or by an *Ecole des Chartes*, or other agency; and it is to be hoped that an effort will be made to get them printed and circulated for the benefit of outsiders, for whom frequent visits to London are out of the question.

By the way, now that the Public Record Office is supplied with the electric light, why should not the hours of search be extended beyond four o'clock in the afternoon?

*Athenæum*, Oct. 25, 1890.

J. HAMILTON WYLIE.

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## CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1890.

		RECEIPTS.			
1890.				£ s. d.	
1 Jan.—	Balance in hand			95	5 3
	Illustration Fund :				
	R. H. Wood	£5	0 0		
	R. W. Banks	5	0 0		
				10	0 0
	Subscriptions in arrear			106	1 0
	Subscriptions for 1890			242	11 0
	Holywell Local Fund			41	5 10
	Index			1	18 6
				<hr/>	
1891, 1 Jan.—	Balance in Treasurer's hands	£253	2 2	£497	1 7

		PAYMENTS.			
1890.					
Jan. 10.	Editor's salary			12	10 0
" 28.	W. G. Smith, illustrations			14	18 0
" 30.	Whiting and Co., printing	28	18 10		
	Less received	0	6 3		
				28	12 7
Mar. 18.	C. J. Clark, warehousing, etc.	3	15 6		
	Less received	2	4 8		
				1	10 10
April 15.	Editor's salary			12	10 0
" 23.	W. G. Smith, engraving			11	14 0
" 29.	Whiting and Co., printing	36	13 5		
	Less received	3	15 3		
				32	18 2
June 17.	Editor's disbursements			1	4 3
July 29.	Editor's salary			12	10 0
Aug. 1.	W. G. Smith, illustrations			35	15 0
" 22.	W. G. Smith, Holywell Meeting			5	5 0
Sept. 3.	Whiting and Co., printing	35	16 2		
	Less received	4	19 0		
				30	17 2
Oct. 4.	Editor's salary			12	10 0
" 11.	Archdeacon Thomas, balance for Index			10	10 0
Nov. 1.	W. G. Smith, plan and engraving			1	12 6
" 4.	Whiting and Co., printing	37	2 2		
	Less received	18	0 3		
				19	1 11
	To balance			253	2 2
				<hr/>	
				Total	£497 1 7

Examined and found correct,

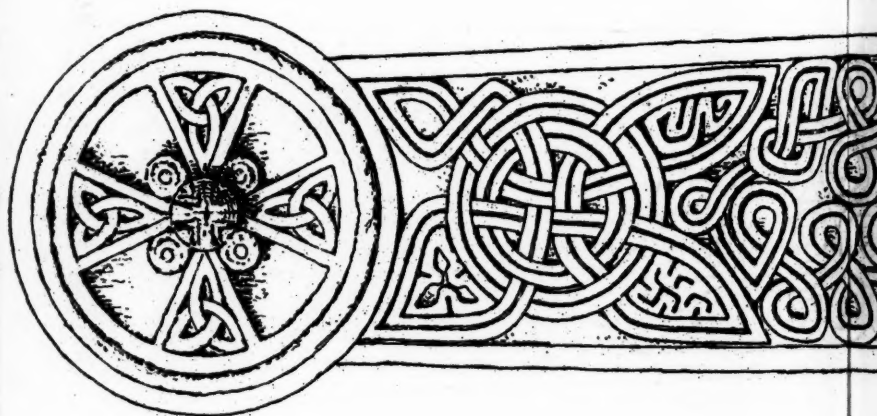
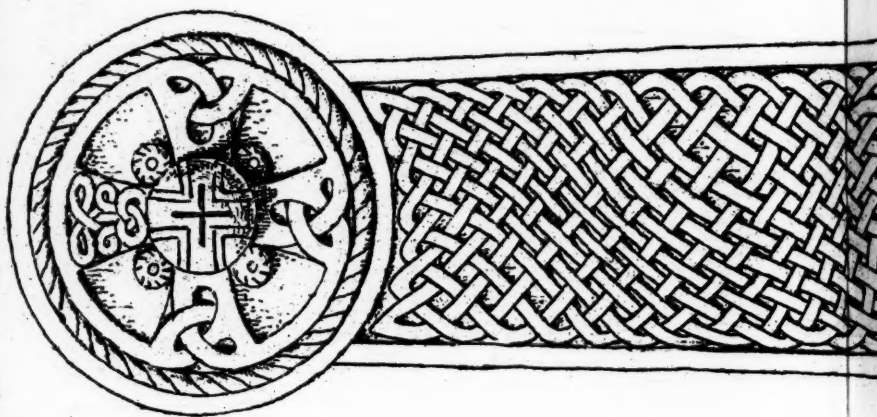
16 Jan. 1891.

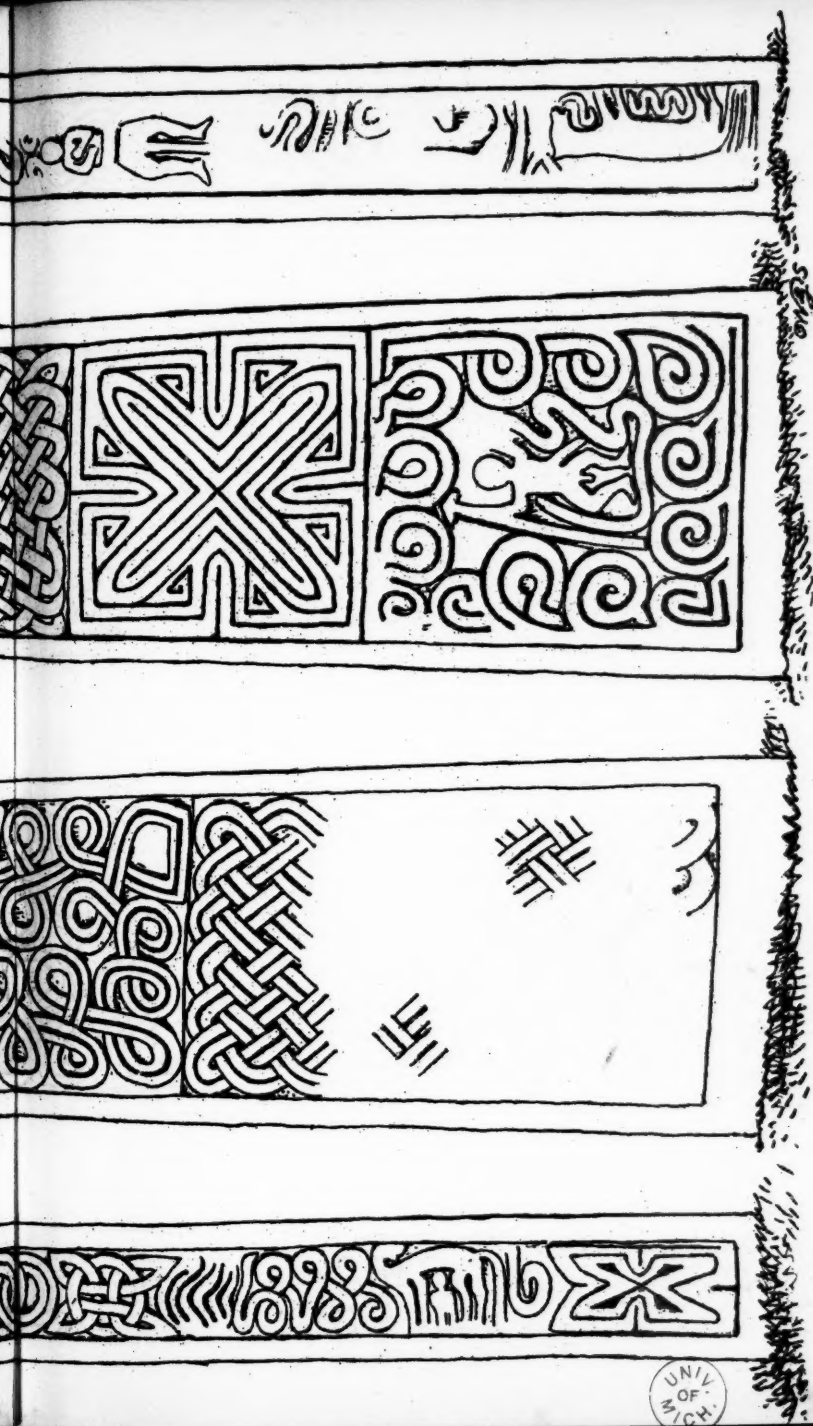
D. R. THOMAS }  
JAMES DAVIES } Auditors.



COMMUNION TABLE IN NERQUIS CHURCH, FLINTSHIRE.

*See p. 65.*





UNIV.  
OF  
MICH.

INCHES 12 9 6 3 0 1 2 3 4 5 FEET  
MAEN-Y-CHWYFAN.  
Scale,  $\frac{1}{2}$  full size. See p. 74.